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PROFITEERING IS CALLED PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF UNREST

Kansas Senator Calls on United States Government, by Fixing Gross Profits, to Protect People From Further Exploitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Within the last 30 days foodstuffs have shown an index price increase of 1% per cent; the price of fuel oil has been advanced 300 per cent as a result of the scarcity of coal and the use of oil as a substitute; the prices of practically all the necessities of life continue to show a rising curve despite all the efforts of the Department of Justice and the penal clauses of the Lever Act, strengthened by recent amendments enacted by Congress at the recommendation of the President.

These facts were brought to the attention of the United States Senate yesterday by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, who, in a vigorous arraignment of profiteering as the main cause of social unrest and discontent, charged that the profiteers of big business "are a greater menace to the country than the Bolsheviks, the I. W. W., and the radicals who are preaching the overthrow of the government."

Interest of People at Stake

The question at stake, said Senator Capper, is the interest of 110,000,000 people, and not the interest of any particular industry or any special "bunch of profiteers." The Kansas Senator asserted that profiteering was being indulged in on such an unconscionable scale that the government should take immediate steps to fix gross profits, as Canada had been doing successfully, requiring every dealer and manufacturer, from the time the raw material leaves the hands of the producer until the products reach the consumers, to mark the cost price to him on all his goods, also his own selling price, and be prepared to show invoices.

"The war is over," said Senator Capper, "but speculation, spoliation and plunder are as rampant as ever and more daring. Train robbery and plunder is a poor trade by comparison."

Characterizing some of the coal operators as "profiteers," the Senator continued his indictment:

"Because the operators wished to pocket their war profits while paying the miners wages lower in buying power than they were receiving in 1912, the people to keep warm had to resort to fuel oil, another natural resource provided by the Almighty. And what happened? Why, the usual thing. The price of fuel oil has been advanced 300 per cent in less than 30 days by a bunch of oil profiteers, not because of the increased cost of production—that already has been well taken care of—but simply because the men in control of this product could get the money by exploiting the people's need. Unlike Bandit Carlisle, they are willing to take it from old men and old women and from soldiers and sailors as well as from schools, heating plants and hospitals."

People Have Bought Industries

"Unless we check price gouging the high price of profits is soon to be translated into the excessive cost of existence. We are beginning to hear about \$18 shoes, \$80 hand-me-downs and \$15 hats for next spring, notwithstanding the people have bought and paid for all the cotton and woolen mills in a single year, as during the war they bought and paid for all the shoe factories, all the flour mills, the steel mills, the saw mills, the packing houses, the tanneries, the coal mines and who knows what else, and yet do not own them and are at their mercy. I do not concede that as yet Labor troubles and slack production are responsible, except in part, for the more and more excessive toll exacted of the consumer."

"While the people made sacrifices and fought during the war, and are still fighting and sacrificing, these industries have paid no part in the cost of the national defense, nor have they contributed to help the country except at war prices and for tremendous profits. And now they are collecting their war taxes from the people and exacting excessive toll besides by 'soaking' them for all they can for their products."

Another Increase in Prices

"According to the papers today Bradstreet's reports show that the cost of things to eat has increased another 1% per cent in the last 30 days, notwithstanding the millions lost in falling markets by middle western producers."

"Lumber sells at from \$70 to \$102 per 1000 feet. I have it from a lumberman who has spent his life in the business that this is at least 30 per cent beyond all reasonable profit."

"And so it goes, and will continue to go. Mr. President, until we beggar the people, lower consumption, and kill demand, unless we find the means to check the game of grab, which is at the bottom of most of our present trouble. Men working for wages may be expected to keep asking for more. They must, if a family of five is to be shod with \$18 shoes all around and supplied with other wearables and with eatables at constantly increasing prices."

"Profiteering is now a prison offense, and I hope to see state governments

actively assist the federal Department of Justice in bringing such offenders to book. Let the powers of the government be summoned into action for the protection of the people, as is now being done so admirably by the State of Kansas in the coal fields, keeping in mind every hour of the day and every day of the week that the interests of the public are above and beyond those of any organization or association, whether of capital or of individual."

Urging a limitation on gross profits, Senator Capper said: "I advance these suggestions, not as emergency measures only, but to curb a widespread evil and abuse which has been growing until it has become the bane of legitimate business, a serious handicap to honest merchandising, an incubus to national prosperity and a grievous burden to the American people now saddled with a huge war debt and supporting a \$5,000,000,000 a year government."

"We shall none of us better our condition by stepping on the other fellow's neck to gain greater profits or to win a brief increase of wage, and least of all, advance our fortunes by traveling Russia's red road to ruin. But I want especially today to emphasize that the business man who now seeks personal advantage at the expense of the common good is in the same class as the red flag demagogue, the black flag profiteer and the war profit patriot."

"If we, a peaceful nation, can send 4,000,000 of the best soldiers the world has ever seen to Europe in one year and raise \$25,000,000 in half as many months to carry on a war, we can settle the profiteering evil. If we do not protect from these wolves the 100,000,000 men and women who feed and clothe and supply this country's needs, we can certainly rest assured that the blame for this failure of duty will be placed where it belongs—at the seat of government."

SIX FATALITIES FOLLOW TOXIN USE

Manufacturers Sued for Damages
—Company Doctor Thinks
Trouble Caused by a Faulty
Lot, but Calls It Inexplicable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas.—Fatal results followed the inoculation of six children in Dallas with toxin anti-toxin, a serum which is being widely proclaimed by medical men in Texas, as well as in other sections of the United States, as a positive preventive of diphtheria. As an outgrowth of the use of this serum in Dallas, damage suits in each of the six fatal cases have been filed against the H. K. Mulford Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the manufacturers of the serum. In most cases damages of \$20,000 are being asked, on the allegation that the passing away of the children after the inoculation with this serum was caused by negligence of this company in putting out faulty toxin anti-toxin.

These fatalities resulted notwithstanding assurances given by a representative of the Mulford Company that the lot of serum used in these cases had been subjected to the supposedly rigid tests prescribed by the United States health authorities, according to a statement made here by Dr. John A. Murphy, medical director of the biological laboratories of this company.

Statement by Company Doctor

Dr. Murphy came to Dallas and conducted an investigation into the use of the serum in these cases, and before leaving the city made the following statement:

"Dr. John A. Murphy, medical director of the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who has been in the city for several days investigating the untoward reactions from toxin anti-toxin mixture manufactured by his firm, stated before leaving for Philadelphia that the trouble resulting had all apparently been traced to one lot of mixture, that bearing serial A37706.1.

"Dr. Murphy takes this opportunity to express on behalf of his firm and of the people the profound regret felt over this wholly unforeseen occurrence."

Thousands Inoculated

Physicians in this State have been active in the use of this serum. It is stated that thousands of children in Dallas and in other Texas cities have been inoculated with it, as a result of an aggressive campaign of publicity, in which the seriousness of an alleged epidemic of diphtheria was emphasized, and in contrast with which the alleged absolute immunity of those who have been inoculated with toxin anti-toxin was pictured.

It is understood that this campaign of publicity in favor of the widespread use of this serum is not unrelated to the efforts being made in Chicago to bring toxin anti-toxin favorably before the public. Press dispatches recently referred to mystical "T. A." (toxin anti-toxin) signs being posted in the Chicago city hall for the purpose of attracting public attention to the serum.

From local investigations by city and county health officials and physicians interested in the use of this toxin anti-toxin, the State health authorities are making a thorough investigation of the facilities.

IRISH BILL FIRST READING DELAYED

British Premier Said to Hope to Secure Second Reading Debate Before December 23—Sixteen Sinn Feiners Taken in Raid

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Irish Bill will not be introduced on Monday, and Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons yesterday, expressed himself as unable to announce the date of the introduction. The Prime Minister, it is said, still hopes to secure a second reading debate before the end of the session, which means that the prorogation of Parliament will not take place until December 23. The reason for the postponement is said to be the Prime Minister's present preoccupation with foreign statesmen, but in some quarters the postponement is believed to synchronize with the development of familiar cleavages at the last moment, both here and in Ireland.

The supposed main lines in the bill have been given in previous cables to The Christian Science Monitor, and they are, it is now alleged, held by the Irish hierarchy and the Nationalists to amount to the virtual partition of Ireland. If these cleavages actually develop, the Irish situation will then be as far from solution as ever.

Yesterday's raid on the Sinn Fein premises in Dublin resulted in some 16 Sinn Feiners being arrested and taken to England, where they were lodged, it is said, in Wormwood Scrubs. Tom Kelly, M. P., is the only prominent figure among those arrested. Count Plunkett and Arthur Griffith were not seized, though they were at home when the raid, which was on a very extensive scale, occurred.

The raid was carefully planned, a gunboat reached Kingstown at 4 a. m. yesterday, and some hours later the military and police held the harbor approaches. The raid was swiftly carried out and at 9:30 a. m. the gunboat sailed with its cargo of Sinn Feiners for England. Unfortunately, the Sinn Feiners appear to have been quite well aware that such a raid was likely, and even the London newspapers, some days ago, gave publicity to the elaborate preparations being made at Wormwood Scrubs for some undefined purpose, which was hinted, however, to be accommodation for Sinn Fein prisoners.

Meantime, the reports which The Christian Science Monitor is receiving daily from its Dublin correspondent, reveal no improvement in the domestic situation, but only its intensification as exemplified in the action of the traders of Tuam, who have passed a resolution calling upon the traders in all the towns of the south and west of Ireland to resist by all possible economic pressure the unjust aggression of the northeast of Ireland. They pledge themselves to cease trading with the northeast of Ireland, especially with Belfast, whenever it shall sever itself from the common life of Ireland.

Irish Cause Presented

Spokesmen for "Free Ireland" Are Heard in Congressional Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The room in which the advocates of freedom for Ireland released a decree of oratory before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday was packed with sympathizers of "free Ireland." Several members of the committee found themselves unable, when they came in, to find seats because they were taken by the sympathizers. Men and women, especially with women, carried American and Irish flags. When the two emblems were

displayed intertwined, but with the Irish colors more conspicuous, a riot of enthusiasm swept over the audience.

It was a crowd easily stirred. It went wild with joy over favorite allusions to Ireland and the Irish, and it shouted derisively at the "opposition." It was not above hisses on occasion, but it preferred to shout rapturously for the "cause." One of the drawing features it had been hoped would be the presence of Eamonn de Valera, the so-called President of the unrecognized Irish Republic, who is in town with members of his Cabinet, but who did not appear at the hearing.

The chairman, Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Mason if his resolution were tantamount to recognition.

"It is not complete recognition," he replied, "but it is notice to the President that such a step is not opposed."

Recognition Urged

Justice Cahalan of the Irish-American delegation, which was present to urge the passage of the bill, said that he appeared in behalf of 20,000,000 American citizens. He urged recognition of Ireland, he said, in the name of justice and liberty, on behalf of his fellow citizens who were acting as "lovers of peace, with no spirit of hostility to the people of England."

A member of the committee asked if the government now in action was an ipso facto government. "Which one do you mean?" Justice Cahalan retorted, which gave opportunity for mad applause. "England," he declared, "is maintaining an army of occupation, estimated reliably to be from 100,000 to 200,000 men, including some of the fiercest native soldiers of India and other domains. The Republican Government is functioning as far as any government can which is not in physical possession."

Opponents Heard

George W. Fox of New Haven, Connecticut, George T. Lemmon of Sand Lake, New York, George Waldron of Baltimore, Maryland, the Rev. James McGaw and Edward M. McFadden of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, opposed the bill. They did not believe that the great body of the American people were in favor of interfering with the affairs of a friendly nation.

"I know it is the year before a presidential election," said Mr. Lemmon, "but you will have plenty of domestic problems to work out without taking on something that does not concern you."

It was recalled that the great victory claimed by speakers in the election of Irish members of Parliament had not been an election for members of an Irish Parliament, but that they were elected under a writ of election for members of the British Parliament.

One of the Irish speakers had boasted of the number of Irish who had gone to the front in the war, but Mr. Lemmon, representative of the Orangemen, declared that the great majority of them had gone from the North of Ireland, and he issued the warning that there would be another home rule bill before the presidential election, but that it would be a home rule bill and not a separation bill.

TAX COLLECTIONS IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French Government is about to collect the taxes due since the beginning of the war, amounting for Paris alone to 500,000,000 francs. This is the first step to reestablish the financial stability of the country and to relieve the exchange tension.

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whose support in the anti-conscription campaign was unofficially sought and obtained.

Dr. Mannix has evidently seen the advantages of the situation, and if the Labor Party is returned to power he will be able to say, "I did it; now what about us?" It is well known among those in touch with the inner workings of the party that the Roman Catholic followers have been particularly active in the pre-selection ballots of the party, and it is through this channel that they will direct their latest offensive. Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that the attempt absolutely to capture the party will fail as have the other attempts, for the men at the head of affairs strenuously object to the Labor Party being made a stalking horse for any denomination. There are even some Roman Catholics on the executives of the party who adopt this attitude, and the militant industrialists who are rapidly gaining power in the political wing are fiercely opposed to it.

MR. CLEMENCEAU'S WORK IN LONDON

Importance of Downing Street Conferences Appreciated by Considering Personnel Present

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Much satisfaction is felt here today in view of the attendance of John W. Davis, the United States Ambassador, at the Downing Street conferences with Mr. Clemenceau and Victor Scialoja, the Italian Foreign Secretary. The importance of today's proceedings will be appreciated by a consideration of the names of those present. These included Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Arthur J. Balfour, J. Austin Chamberlain, representing Britain; Mr. Clemenceau, Jules Cambon and Louis Loucheur, representing France, and Mr. Scialoja and the Marquess Imperiali, the Italian Ambassador, representing Italy. During the conference, Mr. Bonar Law was also summoned.

Mr. Clemenceau wishes to return to France tomorrow but this will depend on the progress made with what now amounts to a resurvey of the European situation.

Comment in Mr. Clemenceau's Paper

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The "Homme Libre," Mr. Clemenceau's own paper, considers that Mr. Clemenceau's visit to England may have extremely important results for the immediate future of Europe, and for the improvement of the French economic situation. Mr. Clemenceau will examine with Mr. Lloyd George four or five important problems which were left unsolved at the Peace Conference. The paper says: "The directing of the new policy has become necessary by the recent events and the developments consequent upon the war. It will be sought in full agreement by both nations and in the full knowledge of the needs of each country and the aspirations of each people."

According to the "Homme Libre," the attitude of the American Senate will strengthen the Franco-Anglo-Belgian entente, in view of the settlements of the difficulties still pending, whose solution is of interest equally to England and France. The solution of the Adriatic question also is to be reached so that Italy can participate with the Allies in the reorganization of Europe. The Turkish problem and the reorganization of the Levant and northern Asia are also to be settled.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Commenting on Mr. Clemenceau's visit to England, the Manchester Guardian says: "Mr. Clemenceau's arrival in England and the departure of the American delegates from Paris were significant and not disconnected. Mr. Clemenceau doubtless comes to do what he can to fill the breach caused by the withdrawal of America. As the prospect of support from America becomes less, the need of support from this country grows, and may enter, not only the military and diplomatic spheres, but also those of finance and economics."

AEROPLANE IS TO BE GIVEN TO AUSTRALIA

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The aeroplane company which built the machine in which Captain Ross-Smith flew from England to Australia, announces that it plans to present the machine to the Commonwealth Government.

Plans of Lieut. Etienne Poulet

LONDON, France (Thursday)—The Auto announces that Lieut. Etienne Poulet, the French military aviator who is now on a flight from Paris to Melbourne, has entered the round-the-world derby of the Aero Club of America.

Text of the King's Message

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The text of the cable message which the King sent to Captain Ross-Smith on his completion of the flight to Australia was as follows:

"Heartiest congratulations. Your flight shows how the inventions of war have advanced the progress of peace."

SHAH TO VISIT BRUSSELS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—The Shah of Persia will officially visit Brussels next month.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE DEPLORED

Italian Deputy Says Union Exists Only so as to Make Odessa, Danzig, and Fiume Centers Whence to "Strangle Europe"

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Russia is to the fore again today in the Chamber of Deputies when the Socialists declared that England and the United States were the most plutocratic of all countries. One deputy, Mr. Cicotti, a Socialist, declared that an Anglo-American combination existed to make Odessa, Danzig and Fiume centers from which to reach and strangle continental Europe.

The Socialist deputy, Professor Grazia, asserted that the war was suspended only temporarily. He said the bourgeoisie had hoped that life would be resumed as before the conflict, but that the general elections had disillusioned them. He declared the war had had the effect of awakening the strength of the Socialists of all countries. The Roman Catholics were against the war because of the question of temporal power and because they apprehended the defeat of the Central Empires, he said. All the Socialists applauded while the Roman Catholics shouted their disapproval.

"Solidarity With Soviet Russia"

Addressing the Roman Catholics, Professor Grazia, then took up the Russian situation. "The entente recruits adventurers against Russia and starves Russian women and children as it has already starved those of Germany," he asserted. "We must proclaim our solidarity with Soviet Russia." The entire Socialist group rose, protesting. Professor Grazia continued: "In normal times we sold the bulk of our products overseas and got cash, which not only wiped out the adverse balance with the United States but at times brought the Canadian dollar to a premium in New York. The situation now is wholly different. The overseas buyer is unable to make a settlement in cash and we must resort to national credits."

"Canada has not now," he continued, "definite concurrent cash remittances which in ordinary times maintained the proper rate of exchange. We have to pay cash for what we buy, and take credit for what we sell, and the people continue to buy heavily in the United States."

There are varying opinions as to the efficacy of the step taken by the government in shipping gold to New York, some bankers expressing the belief that the step would only prove of very temporary benefit and that it would only prove a drop in the bucket, and that the rate of exchange would probably remain around 8 cents on the dollar, rising again next month. Another more optimistic belief was that the shipment would create a very good effect, causing the rate of exchange to drop to 3 or 4 cents, where it would remain until next March.

Another angle of the situation is the fact that the "buy at home" campaign is being advocated by the leading business men in the capital as the one solution for the present financial difficulties. Luxuries, it is urged, which come from the United States must be cut out, which can be done without any sacrifice of comfort on the part of the people. United action by the merchants is called for, and one of the steps to be taken in such united action is the placarding of the stores with cards bearing the design: "We sell Canadian goods only."

It is also urged that all goods should be stamped with the country of their origin. A publicity campaign to carry out this suggested policy is also advised. Another feature of the financial situation is that the Post Office has taken certain drastic steps for the first time in its history. This is a no less radical step than that of forbidding the issuance of post-office money orders to the United States. This step is unprecedented, and the only means that Canadians now have of sending money to the United States by mail is by dollar bills in registered letters, which of course entails heavy loss on arrival.

The Post Office has been forced to adopt this course to protect itself against loss resulting from a drop of the rate of exchange during transit. For instance, money orders were issued yesterday at the nine cents rate, but this eventually rose to 11½ cents or a loss to the Post Office of 2½ cents per letter.

Professor Grazia urged opposition to the Anglo-Saxon hegemony, and declared that for three centuries continental Europe has been involved in war "for the special purpose of serving England's policy."

BRITAIN'S SHARE IN PERSIAN OILFIELDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

Great Britain's important interests in Persian oil development were shown late last night when the House of Commons agreed to a resolution authorizing the issue of £2,000,000 for the acquisition of share or loan capital of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. It was pointed out, on behalf of the government, that the company had succeeded beyond the hopes of its most ardent supporters.

So much had the business developed that much fresh capital had to be raised and the question was whether the government should acquire enough of the new issue to maintain its controlling interest in the company. The bill founded upon this resolution was then read for the first time.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DENIES FIUME REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Italian Government today issued a denial of the report from Flume that French soldiers and the followers of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio had clashed with many casualties resulting.

The report stated that Captain d'Annunzio's followers had attempted to destroy the French military depots at Flume. The communication pointed out that there had been no French depots in Flume since September.

The turnover tax on advertising is

placed at a maximum of 10 per cent, being established on a graded scale beginning with a 2 per cent levy for the first 100,000 marks of receipts.

A special dispatch to the "Vossische Zeitung" from Coblenz states that the Interallied Rhineland Commission has notified the subjects of allied powers there that they will be obliged to pay customs duties and taxes the same as natives, the members of the military units alone being exempted.

CANADIAN PROBLEM OF EXCHANGE RATE

Minister of Finance Is Sending \$20,000,000 to New York to Check Fall of Dollar Value—Postal Money Orders Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Business men in the capital are today decidedly perturbed over the high rate of exchange, and the matter is being discussed from various angles. The Canadian Finance Department has taken steps to ease the situation somewhat by sending \$20,000,000 in gold to New York, half of which was shipped yesterday morning, while the balance will be forwarded at once.

In the course of an interview yesterday, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, in remarking that the unfavorable exchange rate was due to an unfavorable balance of trade, because Canada was a heavier buyer than seller in the United States markets, added: "In normal times we sold the bulk of our products overseas and got cash, which not only wiped out the adverse balance with the United States but at times brought the Canadian dollar to a premium in New York. The situation now is wholly different. The overseas buyer is unable to make a settlement in cash and we must resort to national credits."

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LIMIT PROPOSED ON SIZE OF PAPERS

Measure in the United States Congress Would Impose High Postal Rate on Larger Issues—Small Publishers Complain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The necessity for economy in the use of print paper is being urged in both houses of Congress. A bill introduced by D. R. Anthony (R.), Representative from Kansas, is pending in the House, providing for restricting the size of daily newspapers to 24 pages; Sunday newspapers to 36 pages, weekly publications to 75 pages, and monthly periodicals to 100 pages.

In the Senate a bill was introduced yesterday by A. A. Jones (D.), Senator from New Mexico, and referred to the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the postal rate on newspapers or other periodicals which publish daily which contain more than 24 pages or 12 single sheets exceeding 25 inches in length and 19 inches in width at any one issue, shall be five times the rate now provided by law. 'Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after five days succeeding the date of its passage and approval."

Publishers Complaining

In explanation of the bill, Senator Jones read a telegram from publishers of New Mexico papers, in which it was charged that the big city dailies are wasting news-print paper and preventing the small town and country papers from getting an adequate supply of paper.

"I believe that something must be done to curtail the use of print paper in the manner in which it is being done, so that the country papers may have at least an ordinary supply," said Senator Jones. "It seems to me that one very effective remedy can be provided, and that is to increase the postal rates on newspapers exceeding a definite size. With that in view I have drafted this bill, proposing an increase of postal rates by five times the present rate on daily newspapers exceeding 24 pages in size."

The purpose, of course, is to curtail the use of print paper by the large daily newspapers, especially in connection with the Sunday editions. It seems to me that if a paper contains as many as 24 pages, that ought to be sufficient to give the current news of the country and also provide a sufficient amount of space for advertising matter. We know that these newspapers are carried at a loss under the present rate. A bill of this kind would serve two very useful purposes, to distribute the print paper throughout the country without requiring the country papers to pay an excessive price, and also to add to the postal revenues if any paper should decide to publish a paper exceeding the size specified in the bill."

Congressional Record's Cost

Read the Bullitt report in which it is stated that 12,000 persons were executed without trial. What is occurring in Russia now is a war necessity. The soviet is at war with the whole of western Europe and America and must adopt a war system. The French Revolution proclaimed the rights of the workers in the sense only that men who work have the right to eat."

The Roman Catholics jeered Professor Grazia, then took up the Russian situation. "The entente recruits adventurers against Russia and starves Russian women and children as it has already starved those of Germany," he asserted. "We must proclaim our solidarity with Soviet Russia." The entire Socialist group rose, protesting. Professor Grazia continued: "In normal times we sold the bulk of our products overseas and got cash, which not only wiped out the adverse balance with the United States but at times brought the Canadian dollar to a premium in New York. The situation now is wholly different. The overseas buyer is unable to make a settlement in cash and we must resort to national credits."

"Canada has not now," he continued, "definite concurrent cash remittances which in ordinary times maintained the proper rate of exchange. We have to pay cash for what we buy, and take credit for what we sell, and the people continue to buy heavily in the United States."

There are varying opinions as to the efficacy of the step taken by the government in shipping gold to New York, some bankers expressing the belief that the step would only prove of very temporary benefit and that it would only prove a drop in the bucket, and that the rate of exchange would probably remain around 8 cents on the dollar, rising again next month. Another more optimistic belief was that the shipment would create a very good effect, causing the rate of exchange to drop to 3 or 4 cents, where it would remain until next March.

Another angle of the situation is the fact that the "buy at home" campaign is being advocated by the leading business men in the capital as the one solution for the present financial difficulties. Luxuries, it is urged, which come from the United States must be cut out, which can be done without any sacrifice of comfort on the part of the people. United action by the merchants is called for, and one of the steps to be taken in such united action is the placarding of the stores with cards bearing the design: "We sell Canadian goods only."

It is also urged that all goods should be stamped with the country of their origin. A publicity campaign to carry out this suggested policy is also advised. Another feature of the financial situation is that the Post Office has taken certain drastic steps for the first time in its history. This is a no less radical step than that of forbidding the issuance of post-office money orders to the United States. This step is unprecedented, and the only means that Canadians now have of sending money to the United States by mail is by dollar bills in registered letters, which of course entails heavy loss on arrival.

The Post Office has been forced to adopt this course to protect itself against loss resulting from a drop of the rate of exchange during transit. For instance, money orders were issued yesterday at the nine cents rate, but this eventually rose to 11½ cents or a loss to the Post Office of 2½ cents per letter.

Professor Grazia urged opposition to the Anglo-Saxon hegemony, and declared that for three centuries continental Europe has been involved in war "for the special purpose of serving England's policy."

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DENIES FIUME REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Italian Government today issued a denial of the report from Flume that French soldiers and the followers of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio had clashed with many casualties resulting.

We suggest Business Stationery that insures a careful reading. Telephone No. 185 Summer St., Boston.

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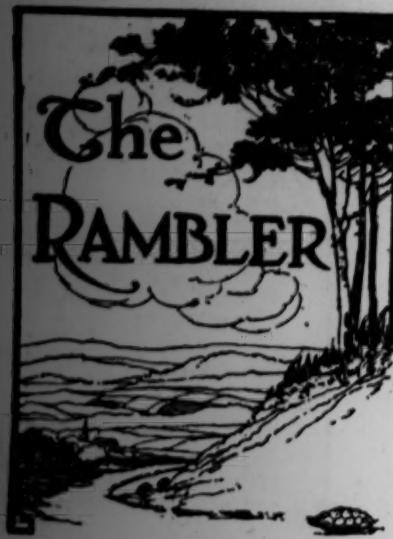
A well-written letter grips your attention, but many a well-written letter is never read because it comes on badly lithographed and inferior paper.

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In Which the Round Table Talk of a Certain City by the Sea

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The week-end which included Thanksgiving Day passed, stranger, with the Round Table empty. The Armorer, seized by some strange whim, had hurried off several of the choicest spirits for a holiday by the sea at one of those large amusement cities that dot our coasts. "His party included, of course, the Bondsalesman, to whom were added the Poet and the Professor of Literature.

An ill-assorted tour to pass a weekend together did you say, stranger? Nay, you forget that long companion about our little table is like politics in drawing strange bedfellows together. The Poet and the Salesman linked arms on the board walk like any two intimate cronies; the Professor of Literature and the Armorer found much in common as they watched the November surf roll up the beach. All forgot, for the time, their different tasks, and, as a consequence, some of their differences. The party was a success, as you surmised correctly, stranger, after hearing them discourse, upon their return, of the wonders they had seen.

The Bondsalesman, of course, was the most enthusiastic. To him, the great building in which they had stopped, towering skyward from the very edge of the loud-roaring sea, contained the essence of all earthly bliss.

Were there not a waxed floor and a jazz-band? More servants than one could count? More noise than one could hear? More food than one could eat? And were not all the surrounding glitter and gorgeness of a cost exceeding that of Aladdin's palace? What more, by way of amusement, could man ask for?

The Professor by the Sea

To the Professor of Literature the experience had been both novel and bewildering. The great hotel frightened him after the dusty quiet of his cloistered library. The expense entailed in merely sitting down to a simple luncheon had shocked him. Not Batta himself in the days of its eighteenth century glories had been like unto this. Beau Nash himself would have been at a loss in the grill room of Malplaquet-Fontenoy Hotel.

The Poet, on the other hand, came back inspired—if one might judge from the amused smile that had never left his face since the expedition's return. And the Armorer, the host of the occasion, was seriously pleased that all had gone so well. To him an outing was a matter to be pondered deeply and measured in terms of solemnity. He had but one thought about such questions: Where was the maximum of material luxury to be obtained? Atlantopolis was obviously the logical answer, and there he had taken his friends as one performing a rather weighty but necessary duty whose proper accomplishment yielded an earnest satisfaction.

Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass had not accompanied the party. At the last moment a summons to a house-party on Long Island had called him to what he considered a more congenial Elysium. But his curiosity was cause of gratitude in you, stranger, for it brought forth a discussion of the philosophy of amusement cities, if one may dignify our desultory conversation by so high-sounding a title.

"I really am unable to understand," remarked Mr. Glass, polishing his spectacles with an emerald-hued silk handkerchief—a trick he had during his most provocative moments—"why anyone should go to Atlantopolis for fun. To me there is an air of blatant vulgarity about the whole place. It is intolerable."

"Ah, sour grapes!" snorted the Bondsalesman, as usual plucking out the heart of the mystery. "What was the matter with Long Island? Some one get in ahead of you?"

The Salesman Scores

Even the Poet smiled approvingly at this palpable hit. Mr. Glass replaced his starting handkerchief with a slight trace of vexation. As an arbiter of the intellectual life he was not prepared to yield to anyone.

"In Vulgaris one must do as the vulgarians do," he sniffed, albeit obviously pleased with his epigram. "That, I imagine, was why you enjoyed Atlantopolis."

The Poet intervened, for the Salesman grew a little red in the face.

"Our friend, Mr. Glass, is slightly mistaken," the Poet said. "Vulgarity is a mere word—not a thing in itself. It is a man's bearing and not the hotel he stops at that is the true measure. I, for one, am glad I went to Atlantopolis. I shall read Shelley with more understanding forever after."

"That's a queer kind of a reason to give for liking the place. I like it because it's full of pep and zip," growled the Salesman, at once stubbornly and enigmatically.

"I shall not ask you to define 'pep' or 'zip,' absorbing as I have no doubt your definitions would be," smiled the Poet. "But to me the most inconceivable thing in the whole world is Atlantopolis itself. That is why it interested and amused me."

"Just what do you mean?" queried Mr. Glass, dropping his pose a bit.

"I don't know if I shall make myself clear—my idea is rather intangible."

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"I am almost afraid that you are right after all," the Poet sighed.

"There were some beautiful Japanese prints on sale there. I forgot them," But the Salesman had gone.

A WORLD DIARY

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Tout le monde is house hunting, and the whole of this world, which is a very limited affair after all, has been joined in Paris by the President of the Republic. December is well under way, the first snows have fallen, and, in another month, when he gets out of bed, and gazes through his windows on the whitened streets, good Emile Loubet will no longer be able to ejaculate, *Ce pauvre Poincaré!* The President will have left the Elysée; and the question which is exciting Paris is, for where?

The Homeless President

Paris takes these matters very seriously and very personally; and "Madame Durand" is now explaining, volubly, to "Madame Dubois" and "Madame Dupont" that, before the war Monsieur le Président had four houses, and they are all gone—vanished as it were. There was the château at Sampigny, but the Germans turned their guns upon it, and the villains, never rested, till it was utterly destroyed. Then, there was the smaller house close by, but again the Germans, the assassins, not a brick left. After these there was the little château at Bar-le-Duc: the same story, once more the Germans, the brigands, it was destroyed in an air raid. And then, finally, the villa at Nubecourt: not directly the work of the Germans, the scoundrels, in this instance, but to all intents and purposes directly attributable to them, was the explosion of the petrol brought there for storage. So, perhaps, after all, he will remain, *Ce pauvre Poincaré*, though for another reason; and yet are there not ill-conditioned people even now suggesting that Emile Loubet shall leave the quiet apartment on the Rive Gauche for a second term in the Elysée?

Citizen Talaat

Meantime republicanism has invaded Islam. The unspeakable Talaat is reported to have been converted to Socialism in the city of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. The idea of Talaat in a Phrygian cap instead of a fez, watching with Comrade Enver and Comrade Djemal over the budding destinies of the Islamic Republic leaves much to the imagination; whilst the idea of Citizen Talaat discoursing on Liberty! Equality! and Fraternity! to the Armenians, and Citizen Djemal explaining democracy to the Syrians, leaves even more. However, Brother Talaat's Socialism is announced to be of the Communistic or even Bolshevik order. So much so that he is declared to have set out for Moscow to sit at the feet of "Brez Lening." And Brez Lening? Well, no doubt, he larf, and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Antonio Maura

than in Spain. Whilst the neo-Platonists of the twentieth century are academically discussing the question, it has been a practical experience of centuries with the Iberian Aristoteilians. "Patience, and shuffle the cards," says the Spaniard, and he acts on his proverb quite regardless of the clock. Antonio Maura, for instance, is busily engaged, at the present moment, in shuffling the pack, indeed his opponents imply that he is endeavoring to do something else to the pack. But that after all is somewhat unfair in a country where elections are "made" to use the delightful term for arranged. Señor Antonio made himself a crisis, made himself a majority, and finally made things too hot for himself. The trouble is that having got himself into opposition, he is now not playing the game. With every conceivable difficulty facing his opponents, Señor Antonio suddenly emerges into the limelight with an entire page of the newspapers devoted to an attack upon every politician who is not a Maurist, and a eulogy of every one who is. In Paris Monsieur "Durand," Monsieur "Dupont," and Monsieur "Dubois," over their dominos, would dismiss Señor Antonio as a brigand! an assassin! a villain! and there would be an end of it. But in Madrid it is different. However, "Patience, and shuffle the cards": Is there not always the siesta?

Many years ago, on the same wild trail through grass-grown lanes with dapplings of snow across the fields, a scent reminiscent of flower beds in summer had laden the morning air. An eager search had led me to a bank where the little-known winter heliotrope flourished in the very heyday of its beauty. And now it blossoms again; and again its delicious fragrance gives the key to its home.

Although not a native of our own land, this plant has settled down on many a sheltered bank in a way that few other aliens have done. Though its large, heart-shaped leaves are familiar to many a dweller in the country, its blossoms are seldom seen.

They are shy and unassuming in habit, and like the violet, with which it vies in sweetness of scent, they are wont to hide their faces beneath the sheltering leaves. But ever since the honeysuckle passed away with the warm days of summer, no other flowers save those of the winter heliotrope have hung their delicious fragrance so unlustily along the English countryside.

The plant is of rapid growth, and a few roots removed to the shrubbery, or to an odd sunny corner in the garden, will flourish amazingly. Such an act of hospitality will provide a supply of cut flowers for the table which will compare favorably in charm of fragrance with the richest and rarest exotics of the conservatory.

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as could possibly be desired. And here is a final link between Copley and Fisher: Copley's parents were English and Irish, so are Mr. Fisher's. "That Eminent Victorian"

Yet here is a strange thing: almost at the moment when the Royal Academy was electing Mr. Fisher an Academician for painting pictures in and of matter, the Astronomer Royal, in this same City of London, was engaging in a new Homeric attack on substance so beloved of the Aristotelian schoolmen, and, in spite of the fact that he is one of those whose duty it is to set the clock of the world, stily insinuating that there is no such thing as time at all. Wonderful is the mind of the natural scientist crowded with theories for the entire obliteration of matter, holding whole audiences of Huxley's common-sense philosophers speechless while it dilutes upon these theories, and yet filled with contempt for the poor innocents who take it at its word. There was a time when the Labor Party in England used to announce, in season and out of season, that "Grey must go." But what is Lord Grey? a speck of dust? And here is Professor Whitehead demanding the impeachment of ether. It is only a little time since ether was the very quintessence of matter, denser than gold or platinum, so that a famous professor wondered how the world revolved through it, and now Mr. Whitehead will have none of it. "It is clearly seen," he says, "that a materialistic ether—that eminent Victorian—must go." And he adds, without apparently a shake of his pen, "In short, Berkley has been avenged, and the revolutionaries have stormed the last stronghold of Aristotelian schoolicism."

Maura in Spain

Perhaps in no country will the revolutionaries find a more willing support for the doctrine that there is no time

to waste.

At this point,—if we had not caught sight of a tree trunk standing alone in the middle of a field and waving two arms in the approved manner of a traffic policeman,—our musings might have deteriorated into a mere educational controversy, for, though two people may be necessary for a quarrel, one is quite sufficient for an argument. Personally, we find some of our most successful efforts have resulted from assuming responsibility for both the pros and the cons; people are so apt to be unreasonable.

Be that as it may, there is our pompous policeman, masquerading as a tree, and educational problems dissolve themselves into thin air a great deal more rapidly than the smoke of ominous hue which comes belching forth from the engine.

The Erlik's Hjill

Besides, even if the twisted tree had escaped us, before we pass another score of telegraph poles, up pops a bumpy little hill, arching its back like a cat and evidently determined to distract our attention from anything more serious than gnomes and fairy rings. The Erlik and his sons, who would put their feet on the table, might live in a queer hillock like that. Leaning forward for one last look before the train whisks us on, we cannot help admiring the pines which have elected to grow there. It is clear from their firm, not to say obstinate, attitude, and their perky, upturned branches, that they would scout the suggestion that life in the valley below might have been easier, or that any self-respect-

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Within the Courtyard of the Hotel there is a very interesting miniature Golf

Course of nine holes which offers a test of skill.

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IMAGINATION—THE GRASSHOPPER

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

On any long journey the time comes when you have read all that you have to read, and said all that you have to say.

Then it is you swing your parlor chair round to the window to enjoy those inconsequent fancies which come leaping up at you out of the landscape and bound away nowhere, like grasshoppers in August.

Our train is driving straight into the sunset and the country could only be Canada. We have passed forests and cedar swamps, rough, half-cleared country and excellent farms. Over them all lies the first sprinkling of snow, no thicker than the dusting of vanilla sugar which makes the hot "gofers" at every French fair delicacies to be sought after.

Now, on a railway journey, imagination, like the knight in a game of chess, may move in more than one direction; and if you fail to jump over several centuries and to land in all corners of the globe, there is no disguising the fact—you're the merest tyro at the game.

Sundry Reflections

A glimpse of any amiable black and white cow, sedately emerging from the woods, carries us off by way of the house that Jack built back to Caldecot, Kate Greenaway, and Walter Crane.

Then we toy with the question, "Are parents of today as jealous to guard their children's artistic path, and to pave it with the same pure gold?"

At this point,—if we had not caught sight of a tree trunk standing alone in the middle of a field and waving two arms in the approved manner of a traffic policeman,—our musings might have deteriorated into a mere educational controversy, for, though two people may be necessary for a quarrel, one is quite sufficient for an argument.

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COAL RESTRICTIONS WILL BE MODIFIED

Cities and Railroads of the United States to Return to Normal Schedules—Public Cautioned to Conserve Present Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Restrictions on the use of light and heat to conserve bituminous coal, as promulgated last Monday, will be modified or rescinded at once, in the discretion of regional directors of railroads, and for many cities unrestricted use of light and heat was resumed last night, or will be resumed today, with the prospect that by early next week virtually the whole country will be on a normal basis in this respect.

The Director-General of Railroads, however, again cautioned the public that a loss of from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 tons of coal during the strike necessitates continued economy in its use. In the distribution of coal for some time to come the priority list will be followed, which means that those not on this list must exercise sound judgment about using the coal they have on hand, as they may not be able to replenish stocks promptly. Trains to Be Restored

Production of coal is not yet up to 50 per cent of normal, although the miners officially were instructed on Wednesday night to return to work. By Monday, it is thought a majority of the striking miners will have reported for work. Regional directors of railroads have been notified to restore all passenger train service curtailed because of the strike, and this will be done by early next week in most regions.

Coal operators of central Pennsylvania, operating 700 mines and producing approximately 60,000,000 tons annually, issued a statement yesterday in which they took the position that the settlement made by the government with the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednesday, is no settlement whatever of the fundamentals at stake. They assert a final reckoning will come in the course of time. The method of settlement proposed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, they said, was interfered with by government officials who knew little of the situation, and the problem, in effect, was taken out of his hands. They protested against this "sham settlement," as they characterize it, and declared the country is at the mercy of organized labor, whose leaders have been congratulated by government officials for their patriotism. A representative commission similar to the one which settled the anthracite strike of 1902 is demanded by the operators.

Dr. Garfield Silent

Dr. Garfield yesterday would not discuss the letter which it is admitted at the White House he has sent to the President asking that he be relieved of his duties as Fuel Administrator. While Dr. Garfield does not approve of the form of commission which the President promised the miners would be set up to investigate the bituminous coal industry, nor the powers which it is reported the commission will have, he should not be represented as entertaining any feeling of resentment toward the President or any of his advisors because of the method adopted to settle the strike, it is asserted.

It was learned at the White House that Dr. Garfield's letter reminding the President that his resignation as Fuel Administrator had been in the President's hands since last February, and renewing his request that it be accepted, was couched in language entirely friendly to the President. When the President's reply is made public, there is reason to believe it will accord Dr. Garfield generous praise for his unremunerated public service since 1917. The fact remains, however, that Dr. Garfield differs fundamentally from the Attorney-General and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, on some features of the

plan to settle the strike put forth in the President's name.

No announcement of the personnel of the proposed commission to investigate the coal industry is to be made until next week, after it is seen how the miners respond to instructions from their leaders to return to work. In making public the names of the commissioners, the President will define their powers, and then an opinion can be formed as to how far the government has committed itself to establishing an authority above that of the Fuel Administrator.

Miners Return to Work

Official Expects Most of Them to Be in the Mines on Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Telegrams received yesterday at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America from a number of local unions indicated a general movement on the part of the miners to return to work. The telegrams were sent to John L. Lewis, acting president of the miners' union, who is in Washington, and in his absence they were not made public. Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, said that about 50 telegrams were received from various districts.

"While there has not yet been a very heavy percentage of miners returning to work, the indications point to a general movement, and by Monday most of the miners should be back in the mines," said Mr. Searles.

Two local unions in Pennsylvania telegraphed that the coal operators were refusing to recognize the union. Mr. Searles said that cases where operators refuse to take back the miners will be reported to the government authorities.

Reports from the Indiana coal fields showed that from 20 to almost 100 per cent of the miners were back at work.

Chicago Ban to Be Lifted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Restrictions on the use of light, heat and power, will be lifted here on Monday at 12:01 a.m. by an order issued here yesterday by the Illinois Public Utilities Commission following a conference with T. W. Proctor, regional fuel director, G. W. Reed, local representative of the United States Fuel Administration, and the local coal conservation committee.

The lifting of the ban was due to information that the light and power companies are assured sufficient fuel by the resumption of the mines from which their coal is supplied. Shipments of coal are expected to begin arriving in Chicago by Monday. Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, declared at the meeting that from reports he had received, the return of the miners to their work will become general by Monday.

Boston Order Modified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Word came last evening to James J. Storrow, state Fuel Administrator, that Boston stores may, like those in New York City, remain open eight hours on, condition that they save one-fourth of their coal normally used. Today stores will be allowed to remain open nine hours for Saturday shopping, and most of the stores are expected to make those hours from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.

No instructions regarding the lifting of restrictions, such as have reached Chicago, Illinois, have come to Boston as yet. The comparative accessibility of Chicago to the coal fields may, it is thought, have a bearing on the prompt removal of restrictions there.

Mr. Storrow will go to Washington tomorrow night to ask prompt shipment of as much coal as possible to New England. He said yesterday that

his principal aim in the local conservation program will be to "keep the pay envelopes moving" in the New England industries, in other words, to prevent shutting down any factories. Four steamers loaded with coal came into port yesterday.

Miners to Be Told to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Reports received at the state headquarters of the United Mine Workers of Illinois yesterday showed that 50 per cent of the miners of the State had returned to the pits. Operators express the opinion that by Monday the output of the mines will be 50 per cent of normal. Frank Farrington, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, declared that the men must go to work. If they continue to refuse in some districts, drastic action is expected to be taken by the officials. President Farrington left yesterday for St. Louis. Before his return he is expected to address miners in Marion and Saline counties, and attempt to induce them to work. The mines in these counties are among the largest in Illinois.

New York Situation Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, said yesterday the general compliance with orders on Thursday was "most encouraging. If this continues, we shall be able greatly to relieve the stringency for several days before the holidays. The coal coming to the Jersey City terminal was about half the normal yesterday. However, we hope to draw upon an existing source that will greatly relieve the situation."

Commissioner Nixon also announced receipt of a message from Washington authorizing him to permit large department stores to operate eight hours on a 25 per cent reduction of lights, instead of six hours on full lights.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF EUROPE'S AFFAIRS

Many Good Opportunities for Investment Seen by Speaker Before Export Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—European conditions ought not to be regarded with pessimism, Phanor J. Eder, of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, of New York City, told the Export Round Table at a meeting last evening in the Boston City Club, because the productive capacity of Europe is as great as ever, and the conclusion of peace will have the effect of stabilizing business.

Mr. Eder said that the government ought not, however, to hold that the foreign exchange and export situation was not a thing with which it was concerned, or that it was purely a problem for exporters to settle. He considered a statement to that effect by Carter Glass, in a summary of Treasury conditions, "most unfortunate."

Mr. Eder said that Europe was not bankrupt, and that he believed many excellent opportunities for investment were being overlooked in Europe now, when, with currency so greatly depreciated, many good properties could be bought cheaply. German real estate is now worth about the same in marks, he said, as before the war, but about one-tenth as much in dollars. Possibilities of state confiscation, heavy taxes and Bolshevism were deterrents in making investments of this kind.

He cited figures to show that the direct cost of the war was \$186,000,000,000, and the indirect cost—in loss of production, and so forth—was \$151,000,000,000, a total of \$337,000,000,000.

SUGAR BOARD BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Zone Distribution System Dropped

to Meet Objection of Southern Cane Growers—Delay Buying Cuban Crop Has Been Costly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The McNary bill, continuing the Sugar Equalization Board until December 31, 1920, and designed to stabilize the price and distribution of sugar, was passed by the United States Senate during the morning hours yesterday. To meet the objection of the southern cane growers, however, the bill was amended to abolish the zone distribution system established by the Sugar Equalization Board. It was only on condition that this amendment should be adopted that the Louisiana senators ceased their efforts to block the passage of the bill. They said it met their principal objection by removing government control of the distribution of the Louisiana sugar.

"I have no sympathy with the Louisiana sugar producers, who say that they should have 17 cents for their product. When we were holding hearings on this subject, representatives of the Louisiana sugar producers said that such and such would happen if sugar ever went to 15 cents a pound, but they never dreamed at that time that such a thing was possible. Now we have it at 17 cents. There is no justice in this preposterous proposition."

Senator Harrison declared that the mere fact that the Louisiana crop was short was no excuse for the higher price. He expressed the hope that the Department of Justice "will place in jail those profiteers who are exacting 27 cents a pound from the sugar consumers of my State."

Increase in Cuban Sugar

Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, asked Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, the author of the bill, whether it was a fact the Sugar Equalization Board had recommended the purchase of the Cuban crop last August and whether Professor Tausig had advised President Wilson against buying the sugar.

"Those are the facts," said Senator McNary.

"Can you tell us how the price of sugar last August compares with the price which we will have to pay for the remainder of the Cuban crop now available?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"Cuban sugar sold last year for 51 1/2 cents a pound," replied Senator McNary. "In August and September last, it was selling, I think, for about 6 1/2 cents; about five weeks ago I was told that it could be bought for 10 1/2 cents and I have since been informed, although I am not certain of it, that speculators who have gone into Cuba are paying 13 1/2 cents."

Professional Economists Criticized

"So that the net result of the delay in getting hold of the Cuban sugar has been an increase of about 4 cents a pound to the American consumer," Senator Pomerene continued. "I want to observe for the benefit of the Senate that this is evidence of the fact that by adhering to the advice of a professional economist their sugar is going to cost the American people 4 cents a pound more than it would have."

"When you consider the fact that 110,000,000 people use the sugar and the per capita consumption for this year has been established at 92 pounds, you can see how much the advice has cost us. If some of these professional economists would take a course in practical business common sense it would be excellent for the public purse."

Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina, declared that in his opinion most of the trouble could be laid at the door of the sugar board. The zone system which it established resulted in one part of the country paying a much higher price for its sugar than some other sections. Senator Overman asserted. He declared that it was his belief that the sugar board was "incompetent."

E. J. Gay (D.), Senator from Louisiana, read into the record a long statement opposing the bill on the ground that it singled out sugar for government regulation when other commodities

in which he said there was quite as much profiteering were not subject to control of price or distribution.

Amendment Hoped For

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, expressed the hope that the House would amend the McNary bill to make its provisions stronger.

"I hope," he said, "the House will amend the bill so as to guarantee the people a supply of sugar at reasonable price. I hope they will substitute for it the bill originally introduced by Senator McNary which was drawn by the sugar board."

"I have no sympathy with the Louisiana sugar producers, who say that they should have 17 cents for their product. When we were holding hearings on this subject, representatives of the Louisiana sugar producers said that such and such would happen if sugar ever went to 15 cents a pound, but they never dreamed at that time that such a thing was possible. Now we have it at 17 cents. There is no justice in this preposterous proposition."

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ORGANIZED LABOR IN CONFERENCE

Representatives of Over One Hundred Associations Meet at Washington to Consider Important Questions of Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Organized Labor will speak through its officials in a conference today to be presided over by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on several questions of dominant interest to Labor in the United States at this time. The attendance will be representative of 112 national and international organizations.

Among organizations not affiliated with the federation, the four great brotherhoods of railroad employees will be represented, but the invitation to farmers' organizations to send delegates has not been widely accepted, and the original intention of Mr. Gompers to effect a working agreement with such organizations seems unlikely to be realized at present. Several officials in farmers' organizations will attend in a personal capacity.

The railroad employees are expected to press for a declaration in favor of extending government operation of the railroads for two more years. President Wilson is now deciding whether he will return the railroads to private management on January 1, as he announced last spring he would do, or hold them under permanent legislation for their return is passed by Congress. As the railroads now are making money, the Administration may not view the proposal to hold them unfavorably, whereas last spring they were losing heavily and constituted a drain on the treasury.

It is certain the conference will pronounce emphatically against all bills or clauses of bills in Congress which make strikes illegal. The Cummings bill for the return of the railroads to private management contains an anti-strike clause. Equally vigorous may be the condemnation of the use of the injunction against strikes.

The executive committee of the steel workers now out on a strike will meet today and their grievances will be considered by the conference, which probably will include in a formal statement of Labor's position an argument for investigation of the steel industry similar to the investigation of the coal industry the government is preparing to make as part of the terms of settling the coal strike.

In general the conference will state to the Nation its conception of a national industrial policy, which the first national industrial conference failed to formulate. There are no positive indications now that a Labor party will be advocated, but Labor will be advised to vote in each congressional district in favor of candidates who are believed to be favorable to Labor's viewpoint.

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THEATRICAL NEW YORK

COMMITTEE SEEKS CONTEMPT CITATION

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens Says
Attorney Will Appeal Decision
on Subpoena—Santeri Nuorteva on Work of Soviet Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lusk legislative committee investigating alleged sedition activities, yesterday ordered to be prepared a petition to the State Supreme Court requiring Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, so-called Soviet Russia representative here, and Dr. Michael Misig, former treasurer of the Russian Socialist Federation, to show cause why they should not be cited for contempt of the committee for refusing to answer certain questions and produce certain papers asked by the committee's attorneys. Mr. Martens had refused to produce his correspondence with the Soviet Government and to tell names of messengers bringing him letters from that government. Dr. Misig had refused to give names of the executive committee of the federation.

Louis M. Marin, Assemblyman, acting chairman of the committee, said the court action would be aggressive because the standing of the committee was involved. This is accepted to mean that an attempt would be made to establish the power of the committee to hold a witness in contempt. If the power is established contempt proceedings will be directed not only against Dr. Martens and Dr. Misig, but also against Santeri Nuorteva, secretary of the bureau, who yesterday refused to answer questions which Mr. Martens already had declined to answer.

Mr. Martens on the stand said his attorney, Dudley Field Malone, intended to appeal from the decision of Justice Greenbaum, denying his motion to vacate the committee's subpoena calling for the papers that Mr. Martens refuses to produce, basing his refusal on his claim that as representing a *de facto* government, his diplomatic correspondence is immune from examination by anybody other than the State Department.

Notification Relied On

Mr. Martens has two documents designating him as Soviet representative, one a brief notification, the other a letter. He relies on the former as proof that his government had conferred representative powers on him.

John Chabrow, a student, one of the persons found in Communist headquarters in this city when the police raided that place some time ago, said that Mr. Martens at his request had helped his brother Nathan by credentials, to get from Sweden to Russia, as a representative of the Communist Party of America. The cable message to Mr. Strom, known as Soviet representative in Stockholm, regarding his brother, had been written by Mr. Martens.

Mr. Chabrow told of the organization of a new Left Wing Socialist Party in Mexico. He had shown letters from his brother to Mr. Martens. The Communist Party had sent money to his brother, who had reported on conditions in Europe and written articles for the Communist paper here.

Denial by Mr. Nuorteva

Santeri Nuorteva, secretary of the Soviet bureau, denied that Mr. Martens had cabled to Mr. Strom with reference to Nathan Chabrow. He said Mr. Chabrow's father had appealed to Mr. Martens to help his son, but Mr. Martens had pointed out it was impossible for him to do so.

John Chabrow would not say he was a member of the Left Wing, though taken at Communist headquarters, and he denied that he was a Socialist worker, though a member of the Brooklyn Socialist branch which had

been expelled from the Socialist Party by the Right Wing.

Mr. Nuorteva testified as to his organization here, during the war, of the Finnish information bureau, financed at first by the Finnish Federation of the United States and later by lecturing and contributions.

After Mr. Nuorteva became associated with the Soviet Bureau, he said, \$10,000 had been sent from the Soviet Government to the bureau but taken by United States officials.

In Finland now, he said, the government established after the "White terror" had driven the people's government to take refuge in Moscow, was still in power. His chief interest now was to raise the blockade against Russia and reestablish trade relations.

No Part in Demonstration

It was not the Soviet Bureau's business to participate in outside demonstrations for raising the blockade, such as the October 8 affair in Washington Square, when he said workers were ridden down by the police. Before that event two men, one of whom he thought was a police agent, had called on him and asked him to withdraw, along with W. C. Morgan of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who formally withdrew his state delegation. Nearly all the withdrawing delegates are members of the American Legion.

There was a long debate on a resolution condemning universal military service. The resolution was finally referred for action to a committee of acknowledged pacifists, C. H. Brinley, of New York, Miss Melinda Alexander, of Montana, and George H. Mellon, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Scores of pacifists spoke from the floor on the resolution, declaring that conscription was the blackest blot on the name of the United States, and that to raise a large army is to subjugate the Nation. Several western delegates declared that the adoption of a resolution condemning military service would brand the new movement as an aggregation of pacifists and ruin it before it got under way.

The single-tax group succeeded in having the single tax endorsed in the final draft of the platform. Attempts to revise the action of the convention in approving government ownership of railways and public utilities were defeated. The adoption of a plank calling for the lifting of the Russian blockade was vigorously cheered. A national campaign fund was started and arrangements began to form a committee of seven to oppose and counteract partisan propaganda.

No party name had been selected yesterday nor had the delegates shown any marked preferences for a presidential candidate.

LEGION ADHERENTS LEAVE LIBERALS

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts
Delegates Withdraw From the
Conference Following Refusal
to Indorse "Americanization"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Members of the Pennsylvania delegation and all the members of the Massachusetts group withdrew from the Committee of Forty-Eight conference here yesterday afternoon, following the refusal of the gathering to endorse establishment of a special body to educate the people of the United States in citizenship. The motion to propagate Americanization was made by Maj. Samuel Wetherill of Philadelphia, and when it was voted down he led the withdrawal, along with W. C. Morgan of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who formally withdrew his state delegation.

Nearly all the withdrawing delegates are members of the American Legion. BOSTON, Massachusetts—Interest in the reception to the Armenian military and political missions in this city, tomorrow, has been so marked that the meeting will be held in Mechanics Building. More than 10,000 persons are expected to greet the visitors, whose aim is to interest the United States in Armenian independence and to obtain permission to recruit here an army of Armenians to serve in their ancestral country.

Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history at Harvard University, will extend the greetings of the Boston public to the visitors at the meeting in Mechanics Building, which will be preceded by services in Trinity Church, at which William Lawrence, Bishop of the Episcopalian diocese of Massachusetts, will speak. Bishop Papken Gulesserian and other Armenian clergymen will conduct church services in the Armenian tongue. Speeches at the meeting in Mechanics Building will be largely in Armenian.

General Antranik is not known by any other name to his followers. He conducted a campaign in Armenia that has received high praise from allied officers. Accompanying him is General Pagratounie, who organized the defense of Baku after the Kerensky government collapsed. In that government he was chief of the general staff. He defended Baku and the oil wells against much greater forces of Turks and Tartars, but was finally compelled to withdraw into Persia with about 10,000 refugees.

There will be a banquet in the Copley Plaza hotel in the evening, at which there will be a number of American speakers.

The political delegation consists of the former premier of the Armenian Republic, Hovhannes Katchaznou; Prof. Abraham Der-Hagopian, who represents the national delegation of his people at the Paris peace deliberations; Dr. Garo Pasdermadjian, diplomatic representative of the Armenian Republic to Washington; and Ardashans Enfajian, former minister of finance of the young republic. Professor Der-Hagopian has long been a member of the corps of instruction of Robert College, while Dr. Pasdermadjian, who was formerly a deputy to the Ottoman parliament, is perhaps better known to his fellow countrymen by his revolutionary name "Armen Garo."

The delegates will be received on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, by A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, and at 11 o'clock by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston.

On the following morning they will be received by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts.

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IDAHO SAVES UNDER THE CABINET SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—After six months' operation of the cabinet form of government in Idaho its economic value financially may be observed. One of the arguments aga'inst the inauguration of the system had been the necessity of an appropriation of \$200,000 greater than that of the preceding two years. Now the report is given from the Governor's office that receipts of \$96,200 greater than last year have already been received under its man-

agement. The new form of government provided for a purchasing bureau for state supplies. The amount saved to the State on its coal contracts for its various institutions and the purchase of automobile license tags has exceeded the amount appropriated for the purchasing bureau.

BOSTON WELCOME TO ARMENIANS

Ten Thousand Persons Expected
to Greet Visitors Who Will
Plead for Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Several bills on the subject of immigration have been introduced in the House by Albert Johnson (D.). Rep-

resentative from Washington, but the latest one of which he is the author is the most drastic. It provides not only for the deportation and exclusion of a large class of persons who may be deemed dangerous to the welfare of the Republic, but also makes it a felony for them to return or to seek to return after deportation.

Persons liable to expulsion and de-

portation are defined as: "Aliens who are anarchists; who believe in or ad-

vocate the overthrow by force or vio-

lence of the government of the United

States or of all forms of law; those

who advocate or teach the assassinat-

ion of public officials or the unlawful

destruction of property; aliens who

are affiliated with any organization

that teaches or advocates the over-

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PROGRESS IN MOTOR CARBURETORS SLOW

Horsepower of Cars Compared With Calorific Value of Gasoline Shows About 30 Per Cent Only of Thermal Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—There is little doubt, writes "Twin," that the matter of carbureting air with liquid fuel for motor vehicles fitted with internal combustion engines—whether used for private or commercial purposes—has not progressed in keeping with the development of the other features of motor-chassis design during the last few years.

To realize that this is so, it is not necessary to enter into highly technical reasons, but merely to consider the practical gains which the carburetor of today affords in comparison with that of 10, or 15 years ago. A cooler and quieter engine, capable of greater flexibility and evenness of running, and a small increase in mileage per gallon of fuel burn are the sum total of the substantial advantages due to such advancement as has been made in the matter.

Even these are partly attributable to the better construction of the power unit itself; for instance, greater freedom of exhaust, enlarged radiating surface, bigger inlet and outlet water pipes, and a more efficient water pump account to some extent for the lack of bolling of the modern engine under trying conditions. In the same way, better lubricant and lubrication methods, lighter reciprocating parts, and more accurate balancing help to make up the other qualities mentioned.

Fuel Consumption High

As regards actual consumption, what has been achieved? Where a touring car 10 years ago ran perhaps 15 miles to the gallon, the equivalent type of chassis will now run 25, or a commercial vehicle which did four or five miles will now accomplish nine or ten miles to the gallon; even the modern light car—which is designed for economy in maintenance—will burn a gallon of petrol for every 35 to 40 miles run.

At this point it is well to remember the capacity of liquid fuel, or rather the energy which is latent therein. The calorific value of a gallon (British) of ordinary good grade petrol is about 134,000 heat units (British thermal unit). This may be expressed in terms of work as representing well over 3000 horsepower. When the motorist, therefore, pours two gallons into his petrol tank he is handling fuel which has a latent energy of some 6300 horsepower!

The minute amount of force obtained after conversion from the engine—let alone the power given off at the road wheels—is indeed a very disappointing fact. The efficiency of the transmission of power from the flywheel of the engine to the road wheels has improved a good deal during late years, but is still very far from being even satisfactory, and this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that except for improved types of bearing, better gear-cutting, higher quality material and lubricant, and one or two other important, though comparatively minor changes, there has been little radical alteration until quite recently in the construction of the average motor chassis since the early days of the industry.

Thermal Efficiency the Goal

Today there are signs that the stereotyped pattern of automobile or truck may at last recede into the background in favor of newer and more original ideas, largely learnt from aircraft construction during the war. However, it is to the means of converting the latent heat in the fuel into mechanical work that it is proposed to draw attention here.

It is not possible in a single article to deal with the very important question of ignition timing although it bears largely on the subject of carburetion and combustion; therefore this must be deferred for the present. In order to be fair to the modern method of carburetion it is necessary to bear in mind that the construction of the internal combustion engine is such that in order to make it of practical value it is essential to permit it to be a great dissipator of heat.

Thus the thermal efficiency—which

put in simple language is the capacity of a machine for converting heat into work—the motor-car engine is not likely to be high. Even with the modern power unit it probably does not rise much above 30 per cent, while 25 per cent would not be very wide of the figure of many an engine today. To render the working temperature of the cylinders low enough for practical purposes, the cooling water must abstract 30 to 40 per cent of the heat, but allowing for this consideration, there is evidently a wide margin still for improvement in the matter of getting greater value for the fuel.

Much Heat Wasted

In addition, there is great scope for the utilization of much of the heat which is at present entirely wasted, for bettering carburetion and for enabling the heavier grades of fuel—which possess greater heat value and at the same time are cheaper to buy—to be used in the ordinary standard engine. The problem of supplying a motor working under severe conditions of rapid acceleration and deceleration under varying loads and with widely differing atmospheres with a suitable and constant gas is undoubtedly very difficult of solution.

That it is possible, however, is almost a certainty, and from tests made of various recent inventions relating to this matter it seems that the goal, if not within reach, is at any rate considerably nearer than it was. But this remark only relates to the untried and persevering efforts of one or two men, and the average carburetor is still very far short of what it should be today. Where does the fault lie? There is scarcely a carburetor on the market which attempts to produce a dry and homogeneous gas.

Little or no attention is paid to the highly important question of temperature, and the atomizing of the fuel—so that the air is adequately carbureted—is not seriously provided for. It is a haphazard method, with the result that useful energy is thrown away. Many difficulties have to be encountered, such as resistance to the flow of fuel and its inertia, but no high efficiency can ever be obtained by merely allowing air at unsuitable and varying temperatures to mix with petrol particles and to enter the cylinder in such a state. Under these conditions not only is great extravagance in fuel consumption occasioned, but also loss of power through inefficient burning or "explosion."

Dry Mixture Is Imperative

It is absolutely imperative that the carbureting device should produce a gas, that is, a mixture which is thoroughly dry and properly mixed, and this, apart from the question of correct proportions of air to fuel. This can only be produced by attending to the temperature of the air to be carbureted, for, if raised sufficiently, it will not only tend to dry the mixture but also to form it into a gas. Care should be taken to design the air ports and chambers in such a way that the risk of condensation—owing to the gas in its early stages coming into contact with metallic surfaces—may be reduced as much as possible. This is a common cause of energy waste with many motor-car engines, especially in winter.

With a dry and well-mixed gas supplied to the engine, even with the metal cold, good power should be given off, with evenness of running. With how many makes of carburetor today is it possible to start up an engine from cold and obtain smooth and ample power almost immediately? Hardly one. Surely after these years of experience one might expect better results than those which are obtainable now.

With the extremely high cost of petrol the motorist is thankful if he gets an increase in mileage to the gallon of five miles, but it is time that instead of running 25 or 30 to the gallon, the car owner should be able to double, even treble, his mileage, in view of the latent energy which is in the fuel.

TRADE UNIONS AND COOPERATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress has appointed a special sub-committee to consider the question of closer working relationships between the trade unions and the cooperative movement. The sub-committee has already met, but no definite steps for an alliance have yet been taken. It is understood the discussion is to be continued, and a scheme may be brought forward at the forthcoming Trades Union Congress in London.

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IRISH FARMS SHOW GREAT PROSPERITY

Value of Irish Educational Methods Seen in Results Achieved, Especially in Crop Raising, Poultry and Dairy Farming

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At the annual meeting of the Irish Council of Agriculture every phase covered by the department was gone into and discussed, and served to show the amazing prosperity of the Irish farmers at the present time. It was decided that the present tillage area should be adhered to, for it was urged that to return to the pre-war acreage would reduce the national wealth, reduce the population, set back the revival of the art of tillage, and would, in fact, be in every way disastrous.

No class of live stock, it was stated, had made such progress as poultry, or paid so well. In 1917 there had been a decrease of over 4,000,000 on the number in 1916; and 2,000,000 of this decrease had since been made good. A marked improvement was also shown in the class of fowl kept even in the smallest cottages, with the result that in the last 10 months 40 per cent more eggs had been exported than in the corresponding 10 months of 1913, a normal pre-war year. The results more than justified the inadequate amount of money spent on education and research.

Barley Wins First Prize

The barley which won the prize at the Royal Agricultural Hall in London was grown by Mr. Doyle in Kilkenny from seed raised on the department's plant station at Ballinacurra, and another Kilkenny farmer carried off several other prizes in other classes. The crops from which the winning specimens were grown had been reserved for seed, this being part of the process by which the yield of their crops was raised.

Another illustration of the value of Irish educational methods was seen in the dairying industry. For a long time past there had been established in Cork the Munster Institute, probably the greatest dairy and domestic economy school for girls in the world.

Beside it had been growing up a younger branch in Ulster at Cookstown on County Tyrone. For the first time, the Ulster school had sent this year competitors to the Islington Show, and in order to give the Ulsterites a fair field, the Cork Institute, which had carried all before them year after year, generously refrained from entering, with the result that the

Ulster girls carried all before them—winning the championship and a string of first prizes.

Great experiments had been carried out by Miss Murphy at the Munster Institute, aiming at improving the egg-producing qualities of fowls, and in competitions in which similar institutions all over the world were taking part, Ireland had been securing pre-eminence.

Increase in Chief Crops

To these educational methods could be ascribed the remarkable increase in all the chief crops. The increased yield in these alone had been estimated at £8,000,000 per annum, but Mr. Gill, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, said that this was a conservative underestimate based on small areas and years of low prices. Taking the present areas under crops and recent averages, it should be nearer £15,000,000.

On every hand, it was stated, there was a new impulse and rush of students in the technical schools, and this eagerness was founded upon experience, upon the proved and ascertained results, which employers, parents, and students had seen with their own eyes and experienced in their own shops, factories, banks, warehouses, and homes. All this was the result of determined and intelligent industry, and it proved, unlike what might be erroneously assumed from the turmoil on the surface of things, that the vast mass of the Irish people, north and south, were a sober, solid, and industrial people, with great ability in practical affairs.

COOPERATION IN BELFAST PROSPERING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—A most interesting cooperative exhibition in Belfast is good proof of the vitality of the cooperative movement in the North of Ireland. The membership of the Belfast society is now 20,400, and the annual trade is valued at £1,250,000. The society was started some 30 years ago with a membership of 200 and a capital of £200, and now has a share capital of close on a quarter of a million. Its object is to bring to every householder the necessities of life at the lowest possible price.

Out of any profits made the expenses of management are first paid and anything remaining is distributed to the consumers from the buyers, because the property is their own. The present exhibition shows the wide area of industry which the cooperative movement covers, including confectionery, baking, furniture, grocery, boot-making, drapery. In the local organization, educational and recreational facilities are provided, and choirs and orchestras are organized.

The committee considers that it would be an appreciable advantage to the West Indies, Canada, and the United Kingdom, if the passenger and mail service between the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and that between Canada and the West Indies

BRITISH HELP FOR WEST INDIAN TRADE

Government Recommended to Finance Regular Steamer Service to West Indies Via Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the West Indian shipping committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to consider the probable effect of the shipping position after the war on British trade with British West Indian colonies, was issued recently as a White Paper.

The committee was presided over by Lieut.-Col. L. S. Avery, M. P., and included representatives of the Colonial Office, Admiralty, Board of Trade, General Post Office, Ministry of Shipping, Department of Overseas Trade, Crown Agents for the Colonies, West India Committee, and representatives of shipping lines running to the West Indies.

The committee in its report states that it has been represented that it is very desirable that the West Indies should have a regular direct service with the mother country, and that a sub-committee was appointed to consider the harbors of Kingston, Demarara, and Port of Spain. With regard to Kingston, the sub-committee reported that the conditions existing at present would not justify a large expenditure on deepening the port or improving the coaling facilities. On the subject of Demarara harbor, the sub-committee agreed that to make any substantial improvement it would be necessary to spend a very large sum of money. With regard to the Port of Spain a resolution was passed in favor of a scheme of deep water wharves, provided they could be built at a reasonable cost.

The committee also considers that the question of providing increased port or other facilities for shipping, and a sub-committee was appointed to consider the harbors of Kingston, Demarara, and Port of Spain. With regard to Kingston, the sub-committee reported that the conditions existing at present would not justify a large expenditure on deepening the port or improving the coaling facilities.

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LABOR DEMANDS A STABILIZED WAGE

Such Measure, However, Would
Not Meet Present Situation
in Britain, Owing to Further
Rise in Cost of Living

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England—No one with a sense of responsibility will deny that the industrial horizon is dark and gloomy in the extreme, and that it will take every ounce of British energy and tact to avoid grave conflict and social upheaval. Take the two questions—to be more correct—the one question, because they are closely related—that of increased production and the demand for increased wages. The former, naturally, is the nightmare of employers, who assert that current demands are out of all proportion to the supplies, that while production remains at its present level it finds its reflex in rising prices, which is further reflected in a demand for increased wages. The difficulty of the employers is that they cannot very well undertake long term contracts or make any extensive arrangements ahead until both prices and wages have attained some degree of stability.

There has been a widespread demand among trade unionists for the stabilization of wages, due to the belief, justified by the fall in the cost of living, that there would be a continued rise in the purchasing power of a sovereign, and that, therefore, this was tantamount to an increased wage.

Stabilization of Wages

The trade unions foresaw that this reduction in the cost of living would give employers an excuse for demanding a reduction in wages; and this the unions wished to avoid. But the stabilization of wages by no means meets the present situation and temper of the workers, who have seen the cost of living (as per Board of Trade figures) rise again at an alarming rate during the past few months to over 15 per cent above that in June of this year.

The Court of Arbitration has given its decision in regard to the application for an increase in wages on the part of the engineering and allied trades. As on the last four-monthly hearing in June the writer expressed the opinion that as the Court of Arbitration's function was to adjust wages to cost of living, and as the cost of living had remained stationary since the last award, no advance could be justifiably made, so on the present occa-

sion there can be no justification in refusing to grant an increase to meet the additional cost of food and clothing. The court has awarded an advance of 5s. a week to men workers "in full satisfaction of their claims submitted."

Prices are still rising and will doubtless continue to rise until such time as the volume of goods produced equals the purchasing power exerted by the community as a whole. There are two direct methods of effecting an equilibrium between these factors. First, to curtail the purchasing power by reducing wages and incomes; second, to increase considerably the output of those engaged in the production of socially necessary articles, particularly those necessities for which the public cries almost in vain.

Necessaries and Luxuries

Distinction is made here between the plain necessities of life and the extravagances which adorn the windows of London's most fashionable shopping quarters. No stranger passing through the West End could believe that there was a real and serious problem of under-production engaging the attention of loyal patriots in many walks of life. Accordingly it is difficult to convince the average working man, who has seen and knows these fashionable haunts, that there is great need for him to give of his best, for never, perhaps, was there such a lavish display of luxuries. Indeed, it would seem that the first trades to have recovered since the war are those engaged in the production of useless and costly nicknacks.

Little time need be spent in discussing the first alternative, that of reducing wages, for the simple reason that organized labor would violently resent any attempt to give effect to such a policy. There remains production, concerning which so much is being said and written, invariably with the idea of reaching the ear of the working classes, who it is supposed are almost entirely responsible for the difficulties with which the country is faced. It is not implied that the workers are blameless in this matter. Investigation in many and varied industries strengthens the belief that there is undoubtedly a sluggish feeling prevalent resulting in a "take things easy" attitude. But there is absolutely no foundation for believing that this is in accordance with a defined plan or in consequence of official instructions. Therefore, remarks directed against labor leaders and toward securing change in the constitution of the trade unions are beside the mark.

Disappointed Labor

Labor is frankly disappointed. There is a widespread sourness among the rank and file, due partly to shattered hopes, raised in their breasts during

the war period; partly to a growing feeling that all is not well with the world, and that the promised land of peace and plenty is not within measurable distance of attainment.

The writer has repeatedly emphasized the opinion that Bolshevism—or more correctly the theories that the Bolsheviks stand for—have very little support in Great Britain. The growing discontent, the take-it-easy policy, is the direct result of the material conditions with which the workers are faced; the most that the extremists can do is to take full advantage of these conditions, draw their own moral and adorn the tale.

On the employers' side among the many circumstances responsible for low efficiency of production, timidity and conservatism share honors for first place. Employers are not sure what is going to happen next, and are consequently content to rub along manufacturing in the ways of their parents in inadequate and obsolete equipment, disjointed works' administration, and lack of routine. Difficulties arising out of transition from war to peace production one would think would have disappeared after a year, but they are still apparently the cause of anxiety here and there. A more real contributing cause of low production is the shortage and inferiority of material, the delays and difficulties of transport, and the fact that many firms have to train the employees who have taken the places of those who have gone.

The foregoing by no means exhaust the factors contributing to the problem of production and wages, but nevertheless indicate strongly that there is much work to be done by the government—indeed much of it can be done only by the government—before the country can settle down with any appreciable degree of assurance and equanimity.

WIRELESS ON DUTCH SHIPS

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent at The Hague

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Netherlands Shipowners Society has called the attention of the government to the proclamation of the British Merchant Shipping Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1919, Chapter 38, whereby British vessels of over 1600 tons gross are required to have a wireless installation. Three months after the act has come into force for British ships, it will also apply to ships of foreign nationality, over 1600 tons gross, calling at British ports. The society declares that according to information received, there is neither sufficient personnel nor material to comply with the act so far as Dutch ships are concerned. It urges that the Dutch Government shall leave nothing undone to obtain an exemption from the onerous clause for Dutch ships.

LABOR SUCCESSES AT CIVIC ELECTIONS

British Electors Decide to Test
Constructive Proposals Put
Forward by Labor Party

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Labor has every reason to feel satisfied with itself as the result of its success in the recent municipal elections, and looks forward with confidence in its ability to secure a much greater representation in the future legislative and administrative work of the country. The elections for local bodies furnish abundant evidence that the electorate are thoroughly dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs and are intent upon giving Labor an opportunity of carrying into effect the constructive proposals which form the platform of the Labor Party. The elections belie also the statement, so frequently reiterated, in the press, that in consequence of the community's profound disgust with the railwaymen and the miners and their connection with the political Labor movement, Labor could look forward with certainty to an expression of that disgust by the defeat of their candidates, whilst another section of the press would "split the progressive vote." This warning cry has done yeoman service in the past, but surely the last elections demonstrate beyond cavil, that if the cry was sincere it is not Labor who should in the future be charged with the indictment, for next to the sweeping Labor gains, the outstanding feature of the elections is the almost complete extinction of the Radical or Progressive Party.

Labor has long maintained that the differences between the orthodox political parties, whether described as Conservative or Liberal, Municipal Reformers or Progressives, was more apparent than real; that whenever Labor had reached a stage of political development that threatened the supremacy of either party, they would close their ranks and form a coalition under one name or another. This prognostication has been fulfilled with remarkable accuracy, for, generally speaking, it is precisely what has happened and is happening, particularly in the elections for local bodies. This must be a source of congratulation to Independent Labor, which party has been mainly responsible for the propagation of a theory the cause and basis of so much discussion a decade or two ago, when the Liberal Labor leaders of the trade unions held sway and when the running of Independent Labor candidates was violently denounced as due to the influence of the

reactionaries and financed with "Tory gold."

The complete returns from the provinces are not yet to hand, but it is known that the success has been universal. Particularly hopeful is the noticeable increase in the number of women candidates, the majority of whom ran under the Labor ticket, who displayed an unusual knowledge of political affairs, and an earnestness and transparent honesty that must very materially contribute to keeping the affairs of the "parish pump" clean and unsullied.

BELGIUM EXPORTING COAL TO FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Belgium, a considerable producer and exporter of coal, like other nations, is itself becoming involved in the coal crisis. Production is diminishing and certain industrial establishments as well as homes are finding their supplies running short, if not exhausted. Nevertheless, Belgium continues to export stocks to those countries which were promised supplies.

In the first eight months of the current year, she exported 2,650,000 tons of coal, 210,000 tons of coke, and 260,000 tons of briquettes. In 1913, for the same period, 3,300,000 tons of coal, 700,000 tons of coke, and 400,000 tons of briquettes were exported, while 6,000,000 tons of coal, 770,000 tons of coke, and 300,000 tons of briquettes were imported. For the first six months of the present year exports of coal to France amounted to 7,873,098 tons valued at 1,026,000 francs. In 1914, during the same period of time, the figures were 12,296,975 tons valued at 303,000 francs.

Despite the decrease in the number

of coal mine employees coal production in September had risen to 85 per cent of the normal output of 1913. At Liège production rose from 73.6 per cent in August to 80 per cent in September. The following shows the production in tons for September: Mons 377,280, Center 279,620, Charleroi 570,220, Namur 47,380, Liège 398,900, Limbourg 11,870.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SEES NEED FOR TAX CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking at the autumn meeting of the executive council of the National Chamber of Trade at the Guildhall, Austen Chamberlain said he did not mind confessing that in many matters he was old-fashioned. He disliked "stunts," particularly in matters of finance. They were con-

WORK FOR FORMER BRITISH OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Presiding over the first annual general meeting of the Imperial Ex-Services Association at Caxton Hall, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice said that the prospects for the coming winter were gloomy. The best estimate they had been able to obtain showed that there were at the present moment 15,000 former officers out of employment, in spite of the fact that a very considerable number of officers had been found employment. An inquiry had been opened at 24 Grosvenor Place, where employers would be brought into direct touch with suitable former officers. They had also arranged to open another bureau in the City, and to extend these all over the country. Their motto must be "self-help" and they were against any appeal to the public. It was not a case of charity with former officers, and in the present state of the nation's finances it was not practical politics to demand or expect further financial assistance from the government.

Capt. H. H. C. Baird, D. S. O., said that the number of officers and men of similar training on the books of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labor, was 19,000. The vacancies at their disposal totaled over 4070.

A resolution proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel MacDowell, and seconded by Maj. Faudel Phillips, was carried expressing the opinion that as former officers it was in the national interest to unite and organize so as to be able to place their services at the disposal of the State, irrespective of whichever party might be in power, in cases of national emergency for the preservation of life, the maintenance of social order, and food communications.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice also spoke on the subject of employment for service men at a luncheon in connection with the association. He said that during the war former service men had been generously assisted by charitable organizations, but the latter, thinking further assistance unnecessary, had given up their work. In the present state of public finances it was not a practicable proposition to appeal to the government for any large sums to help men who had served during the war. The main problem was to find employment and to bring former service men into touch with employers. Thirteen thousand men were being demobilized daily and it was extremely probable that by the end of the year the unemployment figures would run into close upon half a million.

Lamp—Very fine Chinese mirror-black porcelain, decorated in gold with fine cast brass mounting. Shade—Gold silk and black chiffon, with very effective embroidery in black and gold.

Lamp—\$185.00
Shade—\$70.00

Lamp—Chinese ox-blood, vase carved, cast brass mounting—finished in dull gold. Shade—Tan Georgette crepe and gold cloth, with unusual trimmings in gold and color.

Lamp—\$90.00
Shade—\$55.00

Decorated floor lamp in polychrome effect. Shade—Of silk, French trimming and silk flowers.

Lamp—\$100.00
Shade—\$150.00

Lamp—Handsome inlaid, in color Japanese Cloisonné Shade—Rich orange Japanese silk, with blue and orange fringe.

Lamp—\$100.00
Shade—\$75.00

Lamp—Inlaid Japanese Cloisonné in unusual colorings. Shade—Plain tan silk with black moss trimming.

Lamp—\$95.00
Shade—\$32.50

Lamp—Unusually fine oxblood Chinese bare carved cast brass mounting, in French gold finish. Shade in antique effect in old red and gold figured velvet and gold braid and fringe.

Lamp—\$90.00
Shade—\$75.00

Lamp—Hand decorated, French porcelain in autumn colorings. Shade—Of plain sand colored silk with rose trimmings, unusual in color and design.

Lamp—\$72.50
Shade—\$38.50

Large table lamp—Hand decorated Holland pottery in blue and gold color effect—very effective. Shade—French blue damask, with antique gold trimming and moss edge.

Lamp—\$70.00
Shade—\$115.00

Table lamp—Japanese pottery in green and purple. Shade—in brocade silk to match.

Lamp and shade (complete) \$85.00

Aladdin Never Knew Such Lamps as These

Symbol and centre of the home, lamps have ever held high place in the affections of humanity, and their designing has long taxed the inventive and artistic genius of man. The consummation of countless centuries' labor of love is shown in the wonderful selection now on display in our

NEW LAMP SHOP

The manifold beauties here unfolded will delight the home-maker and offer exceptional opportunities to thoughtful Holiday shoppers. The prices are most moderate.

"More than a store, a National institution."

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

Floor lamp—Hand carved and decorated wood. In dull gold and color effect. Shade—Of imported gold damask, handsomely trimmed. Lamp, \$97.50
Shade, \$75.00

Chair lamp—Hand carved wood in Spanish gold finish. Shade—in striped taffeta in lavender, gold and green.

Lamp—\$85.00
Shade—\$85.00

Lamp—in dull Italian gold and black—in composition and brass. Shade—in plain silk with combination ruching and deep fringe.

Lamp—\$55.00
Shade—\$50.00

NEEDS SHOWN OF
TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Dr. Masaryk Says at National Assembly Republic Can Only Endure With a Firm Moral Basis and Through Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At the solemn session of the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly held at Prague on the occasion of the first anniversary of the republic, on October 28, an important message was delivered by President Masaryk, who said that he considered the invitation to address the National Assembly a good opportunity to say a few words on the burning questions of the day.

"Our revolution," Dr. Masaryk said, "had a special character. Abroad it rested on well-considered and energetic propaganda and diplomatic effort; besides this we organized an army and joined the Allies, by whom we were recognized as a regular fighting power. At home our work was done without bloodshed. . . . It is certainly a strange revolution—above all, a revolution accomplished by work, and in this way democratic in the best sense of the word. And this revolution assured us victory, a mighty victory. It has often been said that states endure by the things that created them. Our republic was created by regular warfare and by work, and it is by work that our republic will endure."

"Owing to the fact that the Austro-Hungarian Tzardom never permitted us Tzecs and Slovaks any determinative participation in the government and in foreign policy, we find in our midst a certain fear of responsibility, and we are also apt to forget how our conduct will influence public opinion abroad. Vienna never taught our people to decide. . . . But now we have our own State, and this demands a sense of responsibility and a world-wide outlook. We need to think in terms of the State. . . .

Praise From Aliens

"Foreigners who have visited me," the President continued, "very often compare our conditions with those of neighboring states, and praise our entire situation. I am not satisfied with mere superiority to our neighbors; but I must admit that conditions are slowly improving with us. At any rate, it is not enough to expect moral help and salvation from the State, that is, in concrete terms, from the bureaucracy. Let the fact be emphasized, that our new State, our republic and democracy in addition to their administrative apparatus and army, need a firm moral basis; without moral individuals, individuals of character, without sound family life, without faithful friendship, without loyalty to the different social organisms of which we are members, without uprightness in all our activities we cannot have a strong republic. Democracy that does not acknowledge moral authority, the authority of principles and leaders, is an impossibility."

"We have achieved our independent republic, because we had a burning faith in our national ideals, because, in our hearts, we acknowledged and honored something sacred, because we had faith in our fellow men and the people; in the same way we shall maintain our republic and democracy if we keep our faith in our ideals, if we recognize that which is sacred in our lives, and if we have faith in one another. Some political writers said that the American republic was possible because of its great reverence for religion and morality. Our democratic republic which has abandoned the old political authorities, monarchism and militarism, will firmly rest on general morality; after the pattern of the democratic republics, like America, we shall also aim at the separation of state and church, and thus free our-

selves from ecclesiastical authority as it was built up by Austria."

Strengthening Religious Authority

"But that does not mean a loosening of moral bonds, on the contrary, it must mean a reinforcement of general morality. It was because the Hapsburgs misused it for political ends that the church suffered a loss of esteem amongst us, and what people are disinclined to listen to, moral exhortation; but we must not be content with a negation of the church, we must not be afraid to aim at raising public morality and at producing that inner strength which our greatest men fearlessly demanded of us. I do not hesitate to repeat that in the separation of church and State I see also a means of strengthening religious authority."

"From this moral standpoint I also regard the tasks of social reform which face us today. I have said and I repeat, that these reforms must be far-reaching. We are all talking about revolution. Socialization in completely abnormal conditions caused by the long war, is a difficult and responsible task. Distinguished Socialist leaders and writers maintain that in the existing post-war conditions it is absolutely impossible.

Public Control of Economic Life

"I want to add a few remarks on this matter. Socialization presupposes public control of the whole economic life. In the same way that we ask for a state budget, we must ask for a public balance sheet of every enterprise in the State, for a budget of production, a budget of all necessities. . . . Moreover, socialization is not possible if the masses of the workers do not try to understand the whole process of production and distribution. It is not enough to force the so-called bourgeois to socialization by means of dictatorship; no violence is ever beneficial, and that applies not only to political violence but to economic and social as well."

Socialization is not only a matter of the workers taking part in the administration of industrial concerns, under normal conditions, but it is a matter of creating, of starting new undertakings, or at any rate of completing and effectively transforming all undertakings, in fact, of economic practice and organization in their entirety.

More Enterprise Needed

"For production needs a spirit of enterprise, which is the more necessary while all states, all Europe, is impoverished by the war. When I say spirit of enterprise I do not mean speculation and hyperspeculation, which is so frequently displayed in these abnormal times, but I mean that creative spirit of enterprise, that inventiveness, that ingenious utilizing of given conditions that results in the creation of new wealth. It is not a matter, to say, of the Socialism of distribution, but of Socialism of production.

"If I speak of this spirit of enterprise, I must declare that I am not against socialization. War and the social revolution to which it gave birth will not allow of a quiet continuation of the pre-war social order. But this reform will require much study and discussion: I do not like to see many of its adherents and opponents unable to rise above mere catchwords. In the first place, the workers must not be made to expect too much; it is doubtful if the worker would be better off in the first stages of socialization than under the capitalist régime; indeed, it is not impossible that he might be worse off. Socialization demands sacrifices not only from the capitalist, but also from the workers—a great principle is at stake, a breach with the past, the possibility and desirability of which must not be decided by the temporary advantage even of the whole people. . . . Of course, the program of socialization would have to be agreed upon internationally, and this fact will also have a great influence upon the rate of its progress."

Sacrifices Required

"To satisfy the demands made by these social reforms and by the building up of the new State, as well as the deficit in the last budget, caused by the war, the government will call for greater sacrifices from the public. A new and more effective system of taxation will be necessary, the administration must be simplified and economy on all sides introduced."

"In this connection I will touch upon so-called Bolshevism. I went to meet all these tasks successfully

through the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and observed it very closely. Lenin calls his communist program true Marxism; but he appeals to Marxism which was abandoned by Marx himself. The Bolshevism of Lenin is really much more revolutionary anarchism or syndicalism than Socialism. Marx looked for a higher stage of both economic and cultural development; Lenin and his followers represent the economic and social primitive of the illiterate Russian 'mujik.' Lenin shamed against the law of division of labor, not comprehending that the creation of a new society demanded new political, economic, and social experts.

Bolsheviks Admit Mistakes

"In his speeches Lenin very often admits that he and his followers had made mistakes, and learned by them, but these mistakes, mean thousands and thousands of human lives lost in vain. The conscientious social politician learns from the experience of the ages that he must dip into history, he must realize the actual trend of evolution, especially that of his day, and on such experience he must erect his new edifice. Lenin's Communism is a denial of Marxism rather than its confirmation, just as all this war and its results, it seems to me, are not a verification of Marxism, but its repudiation.

"Amongst us Bolshevism would be quite out of place. It would not be right to transplant to us Russian programs and methods, which had their origin in special and quite abnormal conditions; our workers are better educated, they have other experiences and ambitions, and cannot therefore follow the Russian example. But as a matter of principle I consider Bolshevik Communism an impossibility.

Intervention in Russia Opposed

"The political and tactical question of intervention is quite a different one. I was and am against intervention in Russia and in Hungary. Russia is passing through a serious crisis, caused by centuries of evolution, and every nation must help itself in a like crisis. A military barrier formed by the smaller neighboring states will not avail against Russian Bolshevism; Bolshevism must be overcome morally, by social reforms, and by political education."

"I reckon on the fall of Bolshevism. But from its fall we must not derive arguments for reaction. As for ourselves we must have a well-considered program of progressive reform, and then proceed deliberately, whether Bolshevism falls in Russia or not. But the relatively lengthy life of Bolshevism in Russia should open the eyes of all, and especially the conservative politicians."

"To leave no doubt, I must declare that I am not against socialization. War and the social revolution to which it gave birth will not allow of a quiet continuation of the pre-war social order. But this reform will require much study and discussion: I do not like to see many of its adherents and opponents unable to rise above mere catchwords. In the first place, the workers must not be made to expect too much; it is doubtful if the worker would be better off in the first stages of socialization than under the capitalist régime; indeed, it is not impossible that he might be worse off. Socialization demands sacrifices not only from the capitalist, but also from the workers—a great principle is at stake, a breach with the past, the possibility and desirability of which must not be decided by the temporary advantage even of the whole people. . . . Of course, the program of socialization would have to be agreed upon internationally, and this fact will also have a great influence upon the rate of its progress."

"In this connection I will touch upon so-called Bolshevism. I went to meet all these tasks successfully

through the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and observed it very closely. Lenin calls his communist program true Marxism; but he appeals to Marxism which was abandoned by Marx himself. The Paris Conference applied the principle of nationality to a considerable extent, although even the new states contain national minorities. But our national policy will not be chauvinistic. It is instructive how serious German politicians now come to regard the national Pan-German chauvinism as the principal cause of the war and of the German defeat. Chauvinism is everywhere and always blind. Of course, I know that there also exists a chauvinism of internationalism—that globe-trotting cosmopolitanism, looking down upon small nations, and not comprehending that true internationalism is not anti-national nor yet non-national. Pure humanity, as it was preached by the great men of our national revival, can only find its expression in nationality. Our national policy will hopefully recognize the national and linguistic rights of the racial minorities of our people. . . . In our republic there will be no forcible denationalization.

National Tolerance Aimed At

"I hope that the League of Nations will contribute to the establishment of friendly relations between nations and peoples. In any case it must be the aim of our policy to bring about national tolerance; may more, in our republic racial minorities will be able to live their national life undisturbed. The mission of the national minorities generally could and should be to contribute toward the bringing together of nations, and toward a desirable type of internationalism."

In taking leave of the Assembly President Masaryk said that he heard appeals for a dictatorship: "I see therein," he said, "only an effort for a model organization and upbuilding of the republic. Republican freedom, it is possible, is here and there not quite well understood; and it is from this fact that certain mistakes arise; but I am firmly convinced that there is only one remedy for freedom, and that is true freedom, and more freedom."

RECONSTRUCTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in addressing a large audience in Ottawa recently, dwelt on the problems facing the people, declaring that "if a mighty call was necessary to raise armies for the war an equally inspiring evangel would be required to enlist the armies necessary to overcome the ravages of that war." He greatly deplored the disbanding of the war-time societies and urged that they should be continued and put into the new work of reconstruction. Speaking of the reconstruction problems facing the country Sir George said: "Some of us are anxious to reconstruct the world and we are attempting to begin it before we have reconstructed ourselves," adding that when people talked of reconstructing society they should remember that society had grown from the individual and from inside out. Speaking of the discontent which was prevalent throughout the world, he declared that Canada's share in the results of the terrible struggle through which the world had passed were slight.

Mr. Davis, the American Ambassador, in reply to the toast said: "If

TRIBUTE PAID TO
AMERICAN TROOPS

American Ambassador to Great Britain Receives Illuminated Address From Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts and Mayors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Earl Reading, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, presided at a dinner given in honor of John W. Davis the American Ambassador by the English-speaking union at the Connaught Rooms. The guests included the American Minister to Sweden, Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Admiral Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, Col. D. N. Selbert, United States military attaché, and Rear Admiral H. F. Knapp, United States Navy.

"I should like to remind you that of the 2,000,000 men sent by America overseas, 1,100,000 were carried in British bottoms and at a time when you needed every ship for the service of your own wants; that no less than 1,000,000 men of the American Army arrived in ports of the United Kingdom and were transported—most of them without a delay—over the sorely strained railroads of the United Kingdom to the channel ports and there conveyed again by British seamen to the coast of France; that to and fro across that narrow strip of water there moved not only the original million but a return flow . . . of whom, thanks to British efficiency, skill, and valor, not one American officer or man was lost.

"A movement of such magnitude would be regarded at any place and at any time as a small achievement, but it was done when you were engaged in moving the ceaseless current of British troops over the same lines of communication, when much of your rolling stock had gone to France for service there, and when all your port facilities were strained in the receipt of your incoming supplies. Of the more than a million men who passed through England at least seven out of every ten were the recipients of some form of British hospitality. . . ."

British Hospitality

"Private houses were surrendered to their mercy; old clubs were thrown open for their use and new ones organized for their comfort; canteens and huts and recreation centers met them at every turn; they invaded your homes; dined at your tables; thronged the streets; crowded your theaters; attended your universities and colleges; usurped your playgrounds for their barbaric sports, and rent your atmosphere with their aboriginal war cries. . . ."

"Happiest Memories" of Visits

"Let us say in our innermost hearts," he added, "we have worked together in war, we have worked together in peace, and we have worked together in conference. Let us work together in the future, realizing, as we do, that our hearts beat in unison."

Lord Reading then presented to the American Ambassador an illuminated address signed by lord mayors, lord provosts and mayors throughout the country recording their deep regret at the departure of the American naval and military forces. "We shall always retain the happiest memories of their visit" the address further declared. "The standard of conduct which they have set has indeed been a high one, and we can only say that we hope they will take away with them some of those feelings of affection which they have inspired during their sojourn with us."

Mr. Davis, the American Ambassador, in reply to the toast said: "If

were needed to convince the sorriest skeptic that the age of miracles is not over, or to assure the faintest heart of the shock-proof character of British and American friendship it could be found in the address which

has just been presented. . . . As I listened to the reading of this address I wondered if even its authors realized or remembered how great was the service that the people of Great Britain rendered to the navy and army of America.

"I should like to remind you that of the 2,000,000 men sent by America overseas, 1,100,000 were carried in British bottoms and at a time when you needed every ship for the service of your own wants; that no less than 1,000,000 men of the American Army arrived in ports of the United Kingdom and were transported—most of them without a delay—over the sorely strained railroads of the United Kingdom to the channel ports and there conveyed again by British seamen to the coast of France; that to and fro across that narrow strip of water there moved not only the original million but a return flow . . . of whom, thanks to British efficiency, skill, and valor, not one American officer or man was lost.

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"Twelve months ago, as the date reminds us, the guns ceased to thunder on the western front. We have been busy ever since trying to set the world to rights. It has not proved an easy task, or the labor of a day. If the time which has elapsed since the armistice has been a time of great fruition, it must be admitted also that it has had its days of disillusion. There have been moments when we looked about and wondered what had become of all the spirit of altruistic sacrifice that moved individuals and nations when the war was on."

"Perhaps it is not surprising that when the tension is released human nature will spring back into its less heroic grooves. It is enough to know that power and will exist to put it once more into play when the trial hour strikes again. . . . Of this only I am sure, that if the storm clouds shall gather, the mutual respect, mutual confidence and—I dare the statement—mutual gratitude, with which Great Britain and America emerge from this war will flower and bear fruit in a joint defense of the cause of right and justice."

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will be asked from the Quebec Legislature by the "Farmers Railroad Company" of Normandin. The stated intention is to build and operate a railway line across or near the townships of Roberval, Asbestos, Normandin, Girard, Albaie, Racine and Dolbeau, as far as Peribonka, and from there going toward the southeast direction as far as the Saguenay River at St. Fulgence, or near that place, at deep water. Another railway to develop counties in the Province of Quebec close to and leading to the Ontario border, is proposed by a recently organized company, which will apply to the Quebec Legislature at its coming session for incorporation. This will be the Quebec Colonization Railway Company, and it proposes to operate a line from a point at or near Mont Laurier, in the county of Labelle in the southwestern direction to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Maniwaki, in the county of Ottawa.

ROCKEFELLER ASSESSMENT CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Upon his sworn statement of taxable personal property, John D. Rockefeller's assessment for 1920 was reduced from \$5,000,000 to \$2,000,000, according to Jacob A. Cantor, president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, who denies that this reduction was made, as was reported, because of Mayor Hylan's refusal to permit Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health, to accept certain buildings which Mr. Rockefeller wished to present to the city.

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CARRONIA Feb. 13
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CIRDONIA Dec. 31
COLUMBIA Jan. 15 Jan. 20
ROYAL GEORGE Dec. 1

TECHNICAL SCHOOL SELLING ITS ADVICE

Massachusetts Institute Already
Has Signed Contracts With
Rising 30 Firms in Its Plan to
Act as Consultant to Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Between 25 and 30 firms have signed contracts with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by which agreement the Institute sells its expert technical advice to an industry for a yearly payment in the nature of a retainer fee, according to a report from the school. The project was evolved in connection with Technology's present \$8,000,000 endowment fund campaign.

"We are just beginning to get our proposition before the industries of the country," says the chairman of the fund campaign committee, "but already the results are coming in. The retainer fee varies with the size and needs of the corporation in question. In return for this payment the contracting concern receives consultation privileges, the use of the library and laboratory facilities, and a distinct preference in the matter of the employment of Technology graduates. The whole Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty, one of the largest groups of high grade technical experts ever brought together in one permanent consulting body, is put at the disposal of the contracting corporation.

Expansion of Policy

"This plan of selling the facilities of a technical school is unique, but after all it is only an expansion of the long-established policy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Tech was founded because a group of business men wanted a school to train their technical specialists. From that time to this Tech has had a working partnership with American industry.

"So definitely has Tech trained her graduates for industrial service that the use of her technical facilities by industrial concerns must be looked upon as a natural move forward. Technology's faculty, laboratories, and library are already linked up with industry. The regular and special contracts for research work which Tech has had for years with such companies as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company were steps in this direction. Now a uniform contract has been adopted and American industries are being given the opportunity to sign that contract, which gives value for value received.

"What developments this cooperative project may have it is hard to say. Certainly it is a significant move in the growing partnership between American industry and technical schools. It comes at a time when industrial concerns are feeling the need of expansion to enable them to compete successfully in the world markets. We find that the corporations are eager for any plan which promises to make production cheaper and better. They realize that technical training is at a premium. One feature of the project that seems to appeal especially is Tech's promise to act as a go-between for the contracting cor-

poration in the matter of finding experts who will give advice on certain problems or undertake their solution."

Advantages Are Needed

A member of one of the largest contract firms in Boston says that "from a business point of view, nearly all the industrial institutions of this country need the research advantages of the institute."

That the plan is proving popular is evident from the reports of contracts secured, but what is of greater significance, the fact that it has the approval of technical educational institutions generally, is shown by the fact a number of Tech's contemporaries are seriously considering, if indeed they have not already adopted, a similar plan.

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in a statement concerning Technology's campaign, said, "Our prosperity comes from our industry and our industry cannot flourish unless it is directed with the highest intelligence." He said further that an institution like that of Technology is one of the great assets of the nation, and "to meet the new needs this institution must be made stronger than ever, and I hope that the claims that are being made on its behalf will appeal to far-seeing citizens everywhere, and particularly to those who are directly associated with industry."

The amount pledged by the alumni to date is a little under \$2,000,000, to which may be added approximately \$500,000 secured under the "Technology plan."

CRISIS THAT UNITED STATES MAY FACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In 1920 the United States will face a crisis brought about by those who have lost faith in the republic, but once the United States people understand the issue, they will rise in their might to overwhelm their enemies as the citizens of Massachusetts, regardless of party preference, sprang to the defense of law and order on November 4, declared Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, addressing the Union League here.

Dr. Butler denounced those who proclaim their preference for the political philosophy of a Lenin or a Trotsky to that of a Washington, a Hamilton, a Webster or a Lincoln, and defined the issue as the preservation of the American form of government. He favored a national budget system and proposed the establishment of an industrial relations commission to prevent industrial war.

WAY PROPOSED TO OVERCOME UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Declaring that the "old system" of civilization has broken down because of inventions in the last 40 years, and that the only remedy for the present unrest is "a sincere study to ascertain the causes that have revolutionized the civilization to which men have been accustomed," George W. Perkins, New York financier, has just made public a statement on present industrial and political disturbances. He asserts that "the type of man sent to our legislative bodies today has not, for the most part, the slightest conception of any of the tremendous changes that have been wrought in this country, and, as a result, little has been done to readjust our laws and practices."

HOME BUDGET PLAN PROMOTED IN MAINE

Cooperative Action of Three
Organizations Are Expected to
Result in Important Savings in
Households of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—In many different ways the people of Maine are learning the meaning and proving the benefits of cooperation. Simultaneously with the amalgamation of the State Board of Trade and the Agricultural and Industrial League which promises efficient service to both cities and rural districts throughout the entire State, comes joint action of the Agricultural and Industrial League with several banks of the State in cooperation with the savings division of the first federal reserve district in promoting the family budget idea.

The budget plan was first conceived two years ago in Cleveland, Ohio, by the Cleveland Society for Savings, with Myron T. Merrick as president. In order to assist its clients to save money the bank started this new department, having a woman in charge who explained the budget to homeowners. After one year this department became so popular and beneficial and the savings had so increased that it was made a permanent feature and at the present time three trained women are giving their entire time to this service.

Owing to the high cost of living, the government is seeking to assist the people to meet the situation through the cooperation of the banks. By means of confidential advice of women experts on the home budget idea, home keepers can greatly aid in saving. Maine is the first of the states to work out this problem in conjunction with the Agricultural and Industrial League and the banks. Mrs. Florence Warner, the home advisor of the League, gives two days a month in each of the five banks to present and prepare the budgets to meet the individual needs of those seeking her confidential advice. Results of this system are proving most satisfactory and many clients are finding the leaks in their household expenditures and are able to save accordingly. Assistance is also given by correspondence to those unable to go in person.

At present there are five banks cooperating in this work: the Fidelity Trust and the Casco Mercantile Bank of Portland, the First Auburn Trust of Auburn, and the First National Bank and the Merrill Trust of Bangor. The banks furnish the office room, the clerical help and finance the advertising. The league provides all publicity and advertising material through its publicity director, and also half of the time of the director of the home department, while the first federal reserve district, promoter of the budget, furnishes half of her salary.

This constitutes a three-cornered cooperative project, each bearing their share of the burden and promising to raise the standard of economy and thrift throughout the State.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Ecuador Steamship Line has established service between New Orleans, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador, with the steamer Nika of 3500 tons as the first vessel. O. E. Hodge of New Or-

RELIGIOUS APPEAL FROM HUNGARY

Two Millions of Protestants,
Said to Be Subjects of Persecution, Working for Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, New Jersey—That one of the most important problems for post-war consideration is procuring religious liberty for Protestants of Hungary, and that Rumania should guarantee the existing institutions of the race the fullest possible freedom of language in church, school, and press, is the contention of Prof. Samuel Higginbottom, who has just returned to this country from India, where he has been working to increase agricultural production, with the cooperation of the Maharajah of Bikanir, Indian delegate to the Paris Conference. Professor Higginbottom made a study of the Hungarian problem at Paris on his way back to the United States.

Speaking on this subject, he said here: "The peril lies chiefly in Transylvania, where 2,000,000 people are

hanging to the Reformed and Lutheran churches, with the 70,000 Unitarians, who have an independent history dating back to the sixteenth century, are the subjects of persecution inspired by race hatred and Greek orthodoxy. This church (the Reformed Church) has in Transylvania 1000 congregations, 600 schools, and a college. Appeals hitherto have failed to make much impression on the Christian public, partly owing to the prevalent ignorance of religious conditions in that far-off region. The Hungarian Protestants were a bulwark against the advance of the Turk in the seventeenth century. The danger that still remains can only be averted by the chivalrous help of American and British Christianity, which must insist on justice being done in the face of the incursions of Greek orthodoxy."

COAL FROM CANADA EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUTTE, Montana—Northern Montana expects considerable relief in the coal shortage by coal from Canada, for which arrangements have been made. The Montana mines have been inactive, due to restrictions on the use of fuel. The Butte situation has been relieved somewhat by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company turning over to the city fuel administrator a large per cent of the coal being received from the mines.

PEACE TREATY CALLED A GREAT VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of the department of history of the University of Chicago, in a recent address before the City Club, said that while the Peace Treaty was not perfect, on the whole it was a great victory for the fundamental ideas of justice. He made an appeal for a patriotism which should not confine itself within nationalistic lines, but which should recognize our obligations to mankind as a whole.

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in a great diversity of exquisite styles are shown
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Extraordinary values will be
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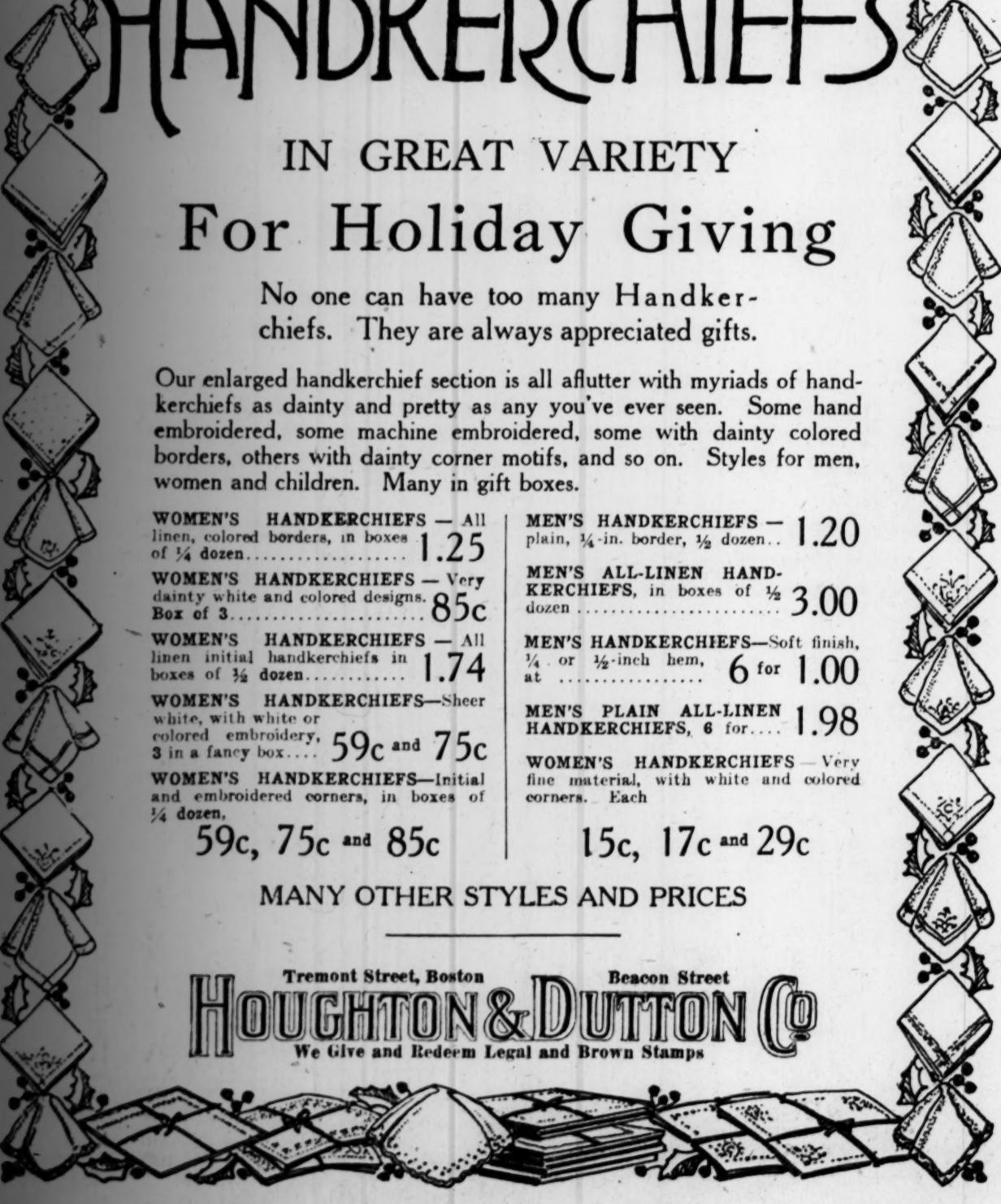
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A Week of Music in Boston
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Percy Grainger's recital on December 11 was the most outstanding musical event of the past week. His program was distinctly Graingeresque. Beginning with Busoni's transcription of the Bach chaconne and, after traversing Cyril Scott's sonata and various pieces by Debussy and others of lesser fame, ending with pieces by the pianist himself, there was never a dull or uninteresting moment. There are some who object to transcriptions of Bach's music. Bach himself, however, was not averse to such transcriptions made in the manner of his day. He, himself, transcribed for the harpsichord many pieces originally written for the violin. Busoni's transcription is not a mere arrangement. It is a re-creation of Bach's composition, full of color and calling into play all the resources of the modern piano. Mr. Grainger admires Cyril Scott's sonata. We have his own statement of the fact on the program. Even without this statement, to take the trouble to play such a long, tedious and difficult work betokens such admiration. The sonata is in one movement, although the several divisions of the usual sonata form are easily recognizable. Clear, sharply defined themes are lacking. This makes the design and development of the work difficult to follow. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that there are many interesting effects of color, and occasional passages of emotional power. Mr. Grainger's playing is already well known here. Yet its many excellencies cannot be too often praised. Its sincerity, clarity and freedom from affectation make it always a delight. Mr. Grainger has such genuine enthusiasm for the pieces he plays, his own liking for these is so evident, that we are often compelled to a like admiration in spite of our more sober judgment.

Nina Tarasova made her first appearance in Boston on December 6 in a program of Russian Folk Songs. Rarely has a singer of such dramatic and emotional power been heard in this city. Although her songs were sung in a foreign tongue, their meaning was never clouded and their import was never lost. She gave a remarkable example of the expressive power of tone and gesture.

Aurora Lacroix on December 6, and Marion Hyde on December 8, gave recitals of pianoforte music. It is impossible to write enthusiastically of Miss Lacroix's playing. Her musical conception of her pieces is vague, her rhythm uncertain. In compositions built on a large plan she fails to bring into relief the salient features. Unimportant details are often made unduly prominent. Her phrases are not well-rounded. She evidently desires to give individual readings of compositions, but in attempting this she too often distorts the clear intent of the composer. Miss Hyde possesses a fluent technique, a sympathetic touch, and a clear understanding of her music. She is content to let the composer speak for himself. It was a pleasure to hear Chopin's G minor ballade played straightforwardly with due respect for the composer's markings. Also her playing of Ravel's sonatine is to be praised for its delicacy of phrasing and refinement of sentiment.

English Musical Notes
By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

London, England.—At the conclusion of the twenty-fifth season of Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall, Sir Henry Wood was presented with an illuminated address of congratulation and thanks from the Society of British Composers. The presentation was made by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and the address, which is inscribed on a vellum scroll, is worded as follows:

SIR HENRY J. WOOD

In token of the sympathy and encouragement you have shown the younger school of British composers during twenty-five years of Promenade Concerts, we desire to place on record our acknowledgment, gratitude, and esteem.

It is thought the signatures will eventually number about 50, but at present it is not possible to give a complete list, as many well-known British composers who have expressed their desire to sign have not yet had an opportunity of doing so. In making the presentation, Sir Alexander summed up the work the Promenades have done, and referred with pride to the fact that both Sir Henry Wood and Mr. Newman were students at the Royal Academy of Music. "If," said Sir Alexander, "this does not explain all their success, it goes very far to support any claim I may have to the honor of handing the document to Sir Henry Wood."

Sir Henry replied briefly, and said that the address was specially gratifying to him because, whereas he had received many such tributes from the great provincial centers of music, this was the first time his friends in Lon-

don had done him such honor. He was especially happy that the address should be handed to him by his old friend and master, Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

Every member of the audience at the concert received booklet containing a list of the new works produced during the 25 years of the existence of the Promenades, and an appreciation of the work of Sir Henry Wood, written by Mrs. Rosa Newmarch. Of the 587 new works produced during those years, 225 were British; evidence, indeed, that Sir Henry Wood had been a pioneer in recognizing the merits of British composers.

The career as organist of Mr. Charles Harford Lloyd has been one of distinction, embracing positions at Gloucester Cathedral, Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, and finally at Eton College, where he held the post of precentor and instructor of music for 22 years. One noteworthy fact is that Mr. Lloyd did not make his choice of a career until some little time after he had taken his degree. He says himself that he was "hanging on" at Oxford not knowing what to do, and that during that time he taught undergraduates in various subjects, political economy being among the number. But just then Samuel Sebastian Wesley resigned the organistship of Gloucester Cathedral, and "the raw young amateur" to use Lloyd's own words, was offered the post. The first thing he did after receiving the appointment, as he himself confesses, was to buy a copy of Stainer's newly published Organ Primer, and to set to work at exercise one. Commenting on this fact, one of the professional journals observes that this manner of introduction to a musical career seems, in the manner in which an Italian audience enjoys itself.

The Brodsky season of quartet concerts is somewhat late in taking the field; the first one being fixed for December 4, but the prospectus is not yet issued. The quartet is paying the first of its two annual visits to Ireland at the moment of writing and has various other engagements before the Manchester season begins. Exceptional interest for English musicians will attach itself to the program of this season's concerts from the fact that the whole of Sir Edward Elgar's new chamber compositions are to be performed—the string quartet, which is dedicated to the Brodsky Quartet, the piano quartet, in which Miss Lucy Pierce will play the piano part, and violin and piano sonata, which is to be played by Dr. Brodsky and, probably, Mr. Forbes. These three works in themselves will tend to give a British flavor to the programs. Each concert will have one pianist, as a chamber work for piano and strings is always sandwiched between two string quartets. Mr. Frank Merrick and Mr. Max Mayer are to be included in the number and it is hoped that Mr. Minotti of Vienna, who is now revisiting the land

sans in these little towns, and no sooner had he uttered the words, "Lequel guerrier le fossi," in the recitation that precedes "Celeste Aida," than there rose a veritable storm of howling, whistling, and such shouts as "We don't want you" and "Get back to work." As the tumult increased in violence, the curtain had to be lowered, and ultimately the performance was abandoned. Next night, notwithstanding, "Aida" was given again, another tenor having been advertised, and the representation was entirely successful. The real fact, however, was that the same singer appeared, very skillfully disguised and under an assumed name. The hostile party did not know what had happened until some time afterward, when the tenor was appearing with great success in another country. Mr. Casarelli is to be congratulated on the success with which he tells this and other stories (in the pages of *The Musician*) about the manner in which an Italian audience enjoys itself.

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BOOKLOVER'S LANE
—THEN AND NOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the days

(what years ago it seems!) when

profiteers and ration cards were an

these days, and we can't have no tuppenny barbers as we used to. Don't seem neither as if things will ever be the same again along here. Yes, the men are back, most of 'em safe and sound—leastwise them as I know; most of us 'as lost sons and such like. We've been here all the time, but not much doing. Yes, there's a lot of change in what folks reads—soldiers,

piled up with music of every kind, described by its vendor as "classical, oratorical, and modern!"

Then more bookstalls. On one a rare old copy of La Fontaine's "Fables," illustrated by Doré, sumptuously bound—with a price to correspond!

Another man wearing a 1914 ribbon offered a camera as one paused beside

wheel a turn, thus, to assist the flow of the vulcanite over the entire inside tube. By carrying this preparation no piercing nail nor cutting glass can stop you on your way. Save 100 percent in repairs, etc., etc. Only sixpence a box. One box only sufficient for one wheel!"

In contra-distinction to this loud-voiced vendor is the polite and soft-spoken old gentleman dispensing an all-potent salve, at the small price of fourpence for a small box, sixpence for a large.

The Fortunes of 'Change

A crowd of urchins had gathered round the stall of the vendor of foreign stamps, where a collector was having a heated argument as to the price demanded for the one he had picked out. Coming off victorious he departed, amid the ironic cheers of the "ramins."

One wonders to what uses the old tires, pipings, rubber bands, etc., are put to. For here in Farringdon Street the stalls containing them are surrounded, and a brisk trade is being done; rubber soles and heels for boots are in great demand, while the ironmongery stalls are laden with quantities of tools and countless varieties of nails, screws, wheels, curtain rings, and so on.

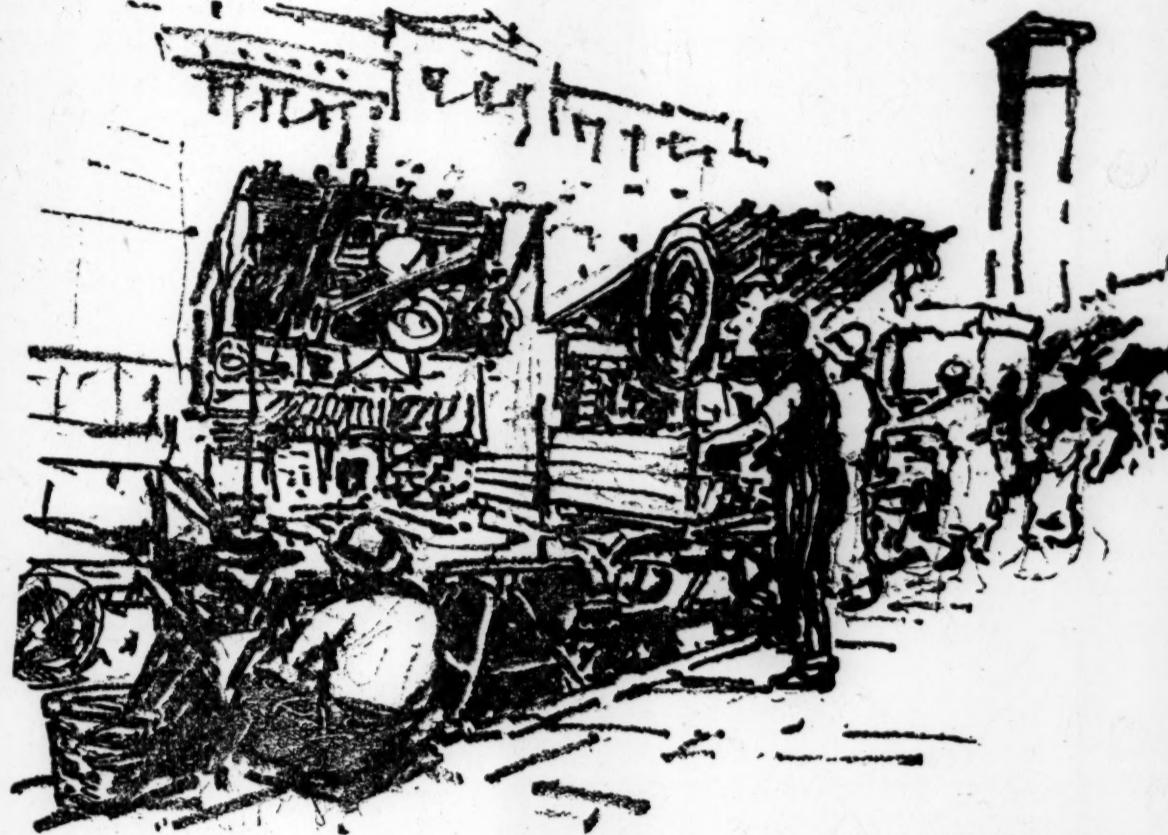
As for fruit! never been seen such huge plums, apples, grapes, pineapples, and bananas, or such vegetables—to-matoes, giant onions, and vegetable marrow at half the price charged in the West End.

Yes, Farringdon Street is itself again. Maybe the difference one notices will pass, and the old order return; but, like everything else, it will take time. Will the tuppenny barrows with its treasures come back to us? Will the old-time cheeriness of the crowd reassert itself—we miss that the most—the rough-and-ready sociability which was one of the characteristics of a Cockney crowd. These things are "on the knees of the gods."

ANNUAL TINY TIM MEETING

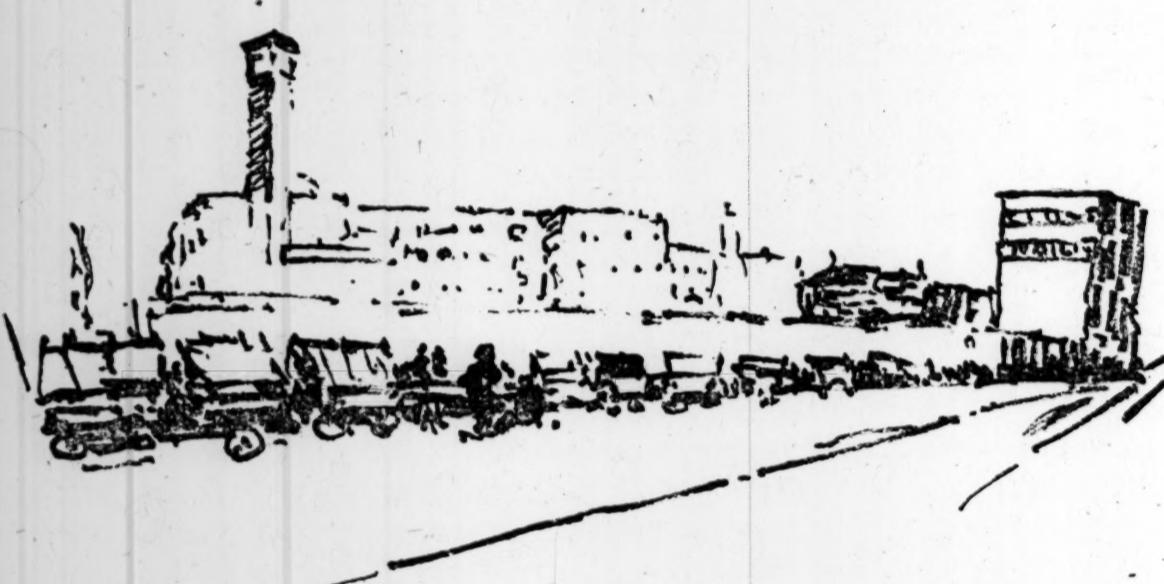
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The annual "Tiny Tim" meeting of the Dickens Fellowship of New York will meet at its headquarters at 119 East Nineteenth Street, December 19, at 8:15 p. m. Hamlin Garland, Irving Bacheller, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Charles Hanson Towne will read and Alice Moncrieff will sing a carol. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen is president of the society.



The Mart

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



Farringdon Street

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

prepared me for hearing a very fine pianist, but you never told me he was an organist; I haven't heard such playing as this for years." It is thus not so very surprising that, as soon as the vacancy occurred, the dean and chapter at once gave the post to Lloyd. Though the appointment of a young and unknown man was much criticized at the time, the new organist quickly justified his selection. As a composer, Lloyd wrote numerous anthems and church services, and his choral works also ranged from songs for the Eton boys to festival cantatas.

A delightful story about an operatic performance in a small Italian town has lately appeared in print, though the circumstances seem to have happened a good many years ago. A performance of "Aida" had been carefully prepared with quite a good cast, the tenor especially being of unusual quality. He was a splendid young fellow with an agreeable voice of ample power and a naturally fine dramatic sense. Moreover, he had studied his part with the utmost care, traveling even as far as Milan or Naples in order to hear an artist of acknowledged standing in the character of Radames. But alas! there are parti-

less and less, as their owners, not waiting to be "called," went off one after another to fight for King and country. Here and there a few remained to carry on, but business was bad, times hard, and customers few and far between.

Today Farringdon Street returns to its own, but its own with a difference—and, to those who knew and loved the old road, a pathetic difference!

The owner of "the educational book-stall" (to quote her words) observed: "Things aren't what they used to be before the war. Books is an awful price

special, are all for education; don't buy no trash; you'd be surprised at the stuff they buys here. We've always kept to educational works, and does a lot of trade with 'em. You'll see a lot of difference if you knows the road."

The Preacher of the Street

Inquiries for the old stall-holder whose stall contained mostly religious works, and who had been there countless years, with his daughters to help him, brought the reply:

"Oh! you remember 'im! Must 'ave been 77 if 'e was a day, and one of the first to 'ave a stall 'ere."

Having once known the old man few could forget him, with his strong religious convictions and his theological arguments; he rejoiced in the name of "Dabs."

There seemed to be a sort of passive objection to the advent of un-British elements in the road, "with hosiery, and such like miscellaneous stuff" as one demobilized stall-holder contemptuously termed it. "Used to be none but English in the road before, and up this end we always kept to literatoor!" He wore the 1914 ribbon, by the way.

But Farringdon Street still tempts with interest to the student of human nature, and though one yearns for the tuppenny stall and the old familiar cries, and while "finds" are few and far between, much of the old glamour still hangs around.

There's the lock and key stall. What fascination to stand and watch the making of the key to fit the lock, the skill with which the plain piece of steel is cut and finished to fit each one! Near by pieces of leather are being sold—one customer here is having his boots measured, while the owner of the next stall, holding out a "last," advises him to "take it 'ome and sole his own boots," informing all and sundry that he sells "everything of the best, from nails to coal 'ammars—English made!"

Beyond this one finds a barrow

barrow,

"a real bargain"—which it certainly was. "Glad to be back, Joe?" he was asked. "For some things," was the reply. "But I'm for Australia; things ain't as they used to be here."

One marveled at the man who was

selling a puncture preparation,

and expatiating on its wonderful merits,

"What I can do you can do.

Turn your bicycle up as I do;

place the small funnel which you will find in

the box of preparation, so,

before pouring in the mixture. Give the

the</p

SYNDICALISM LAW OUTLAWS I. W. W.

Verdict Against James McHugo
at Oakland, California, Said
to Place Any Member of
Organization Subject to Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California.—James McHugo, arrested in Oakland, California, last May, and charged with criminal syndicalism, has been found guilty. McHugo is the first person tried under the syndicalism law, which was passed by the last California Legislature as an emergency law. The verdict signifies that the I. W. W. organization is outlawed in California; it will not be permitted to establish headquarters in the State, and, by the conviction of McHugo, any member thereof is subject to arrest under the criminal syndicalism law of California.

Witnesses for the State testified among other things, that members of the I. W. W. were responsible for inciting the strike among the laborers in the spruce forests of the northwest, the copper strike in Montana, and attempting a general crippling of agricultural pursuits in California—all this happening when the United States was involved in war, which tended to show that the I. W. W. were actively carrying out their slogan, "In times of peace promote class solidarity among industrial workers of the entire world, and in times of war promote a general strike in all industries."

Terrorism Is Alleged

Other witnesses for the State testified that they had been approached by I. W. W. men and asked to take out "red" cards; when objections were offered, acts of terrorism were employed by those seeking new members. It was testified that concentrated lyceum was secretly poured into the shoes of Joe Arrata in 1917, since which time he has been unable to go to work. Others told of having their blankets burned, of being severely beaten, pushed off moving trains, and of sundry other extreme measures.

In 1917 a plot, sanctioned by the I. W. W., according to testimony in the trial, was uncovered where a furnace was located on an ark anchored in a slough three miles from Stockton. Phosphorous was manufactured in this furnace and distributed to "Sab-cats" by an I. W. W. member named "Skip" Way for the purpose of starting fires throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Hundreds of haystacks and barns were burned, the California lumber yards of Westwood & Weed partially destroyed, and proof deduced that these acts of incendiarism were performed at the instigation of I. W. W. members.

Sworn testimony of P. M. Johnson, a Fresno rancher, was placed on record to the effect that he had hired a group of men to work in his vineyards at a stipulated wage. Shortly afterward they struck for higher pay, which demand Johnson refused to meet. These men intimidated others to join them in a general strike and threatened retaliation upon Johnson. After Johnson had harvested his crop with the help of a new crew, his vineyard was raided, 1400 trays of raisins trampled upon and ruined, and two of his barns burned. Arrests were made and at the trial the men admitted their guilt and that they were members of the I. W. W. Johnson identified the

guilty ones as the same men who had struck for higher wages and resorted to threats of property destruction unless he came to their terms.

Failed to Produce Witnesses

William B. Cleary, an Arizona man and counsel for the defense, failed to produce those witnesses whom he alleged, in the early trial, were representative university men, government labor experts, and national leaders of the I. W. W. His one best witness, A. S. Embree, of Butte, Montana, and secretary of the Miners I. W. W., repudiated, on the witness stand, the organization literature and stated that he did not believe in sabotage. Another witness for the defense stated that any laborer who believed in a fair day's work at a fair day's pay was a blockhead.

Cleary, for unknown reasons, halted his defense abruptly. The verdict of guilty was brought in within 10 minutes after the jury received instructions from the court.

The prosecuting attorneys in the case were John W. Calkins, assistant district attorney, and A. A. Rogers, deputy district attorney. Fenton G. Thompson, inspector of Oakland police and head of the loyalty squad, raided the I. W. W. headquarters and placed McHugo under arrest.

MOTOR SHIP CROSSES ATLANTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The arrival is reported from Waterford of a new four-masted schooner fitted with auxiliary motor power, the first of her type to make the Atlantic crossing. The vessel, the Bessie A. White, has a 200 horsepower internal combustion marine engine. She is fitted with suction gas plant and with this manufactures the gas which supplies her motive power. The schooner, which was built at Alma, New Brunswick, has a tonnage of 594 net, and is registered "A One" with the French Veritas. She brought her cargo of timber across the Atlantic in 27 days. Other vessels of her type are now being built, and the designers of them claim that they will bring about a revolution in the sailing trade in the near future.

WOMEN SENTENCED IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Five women were recently sentenced to a short term of imprisonment for selling flags to collect funds for the promotion of the Irish language, without the necessary permit from the police. These permits were rendered necessary to protect the public from unauthorized persons illegally collecting money.

In pursuance of their desire to promote the Irish language, these women refused, while in prison, to accept letters or parcels of food unless addressed in Irish; visitors who refused to give their names in English were refused admittance. One visitor, when asked to translate what she had written, said that the literal meaning was "A small, valiant, daughter of a helper of heroes."

MEMORIAL FOR TREE PLANTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, California.—Civic organizations of this city are planning the erection of a suitable memorial to Mrs. Eliza Tibbets, who in 1874 planted and cared for the two original Washington navel orange trees from which have sprung the millions of trees of this variety all over California, which today produce more than 50 per cent of the 50,000 carloads of oranges annually shipped from the State.

THEATERS

The Players Club, San Francisco
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Seven seasons of play production, covering a range of dramatic performances from Shakespeare to light opera is the record of the Players Club of San Francisco, which has just opened its eighth season in its own new theater. A recent bill of one-act plays included "Behind a Watteau Picture" by Robert Emmons Rogers, "The Locked Chest" by John Masefield, and "Everybody's Husband" by Gilbert Cannan. "The Chimes of Normandy" was the first light opera on this season's program.

The Players Club now numbers more than 100 active members, all participating in the club activities. It is guaranteed by the support of more than 200 associate members, subscribing for season tickets and boxes. Outgrowing its former quarters, the club recently remodeled an old church building interior on Bush Street in San Francisco, equipped it with a large and well-planned stage, a system of stage lighting, sloping floor, boxes, and other details. The Gothic architecture of building lent itself well to the plans of the designers.

In the basement a greenroom has been fitted up, where will be placed the club's large collection of theater souvenirs.

The club members not only act, and sometimes write, their plays, but build scenery, attend to stage management, provide music, and perform other duties about the theater. Artistic staging is sought, and many interesting experiments with scenery and lights are worked out. The screen set, popular in European Little Theaters but seldom seen in America, was used for "The Locked Chest."

The Players Club has received the endorsement of several distinguished professionals, who have accepted honorary membership and have appeared under club auspices. William H. Crane was supported by members of the club in one production, given in the Greek theater in Berkeley, and Emelie Melville, for many years on the stage, recently played the queen in "Hamlet."

Productions by the club are made under the direction of Reginald Travers, a director of many years' professional experience. Several of the club's earlier members have found a place on the professional stage.

Among the pieces that have been given are: "The Queen's Enemies" by Lord Dunsany; "Justice" by Galsworthy; "The City," Clyde Fitch; "Ninu" Dymow; "The Miracle of St. Anthony" Maeterlinck; "Major Barbara," Shaw; "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," Barrie. A number of new writers have been given a hearing.

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Holiday Gifts

which carry the message of a thought to friends or loved ones, should be of quality as well as beauty or usefulness.

This resourceful store offers unlimited opportunity to Holiday buyers—and this season brings with it increased interest in furniture and art decorations for the Home.

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THEATERS

San Francisco is giving support to the work of the Players Club, and other dramatic organizations which are standing for the better things in the theater. The Maitland Players are enjoying a successful season. Residents of the Polk Street district have organized the Polk Community Theater under the direction of Norbert Cills.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office

RIVERSIDE, California.—More adequate supply of irrigation water, better facilities for farming their lands, and improved housing conditions without concentration, are some of the demands to be presented to the Indian Department at Washington by representatives of Indian tribes of Southern California as a result of a conference just completed here, resulting in the formation of the Indians Protective Association.

About 75 chiefs and head men of eight tribes, the Soboba, Pauma, Moreno, Santa Rosa, Palm Springs, La Mesa, and Pala held a four days session. Several California legislators and Mrs. C. C. Arnold, state chairman on Indian Affairs of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, met with them.

Citizenship and allotment of land is opposed by the older Indians. They say they are now established in their homes and on their own land and only ask to be let alone. On the other hand, the younger Indians want citizenship and do not like to return to their reservation homes after attending Indian schools. In most cases the homes they return to are such in name only, being only shacks.

"Local authorities have a work here at home with the Indians, as have the churches, without going into the interior of Africa to look for it," declared Mrs. Arnold, who also stated that her organization will assist the Indians in presenting their case at Washington. Julio Nortie of the Moreno tribe is president of the new organization. He is well educated.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OREGON ELEVEN
IS STRONG ONE

Opponents for Harvard Varsity at Pasadena Have Three Members of 1916 Team Which Beat Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EUGENE, Oregon.—The University of Oregon football eleven, which will meet the Harvard varsity at Pasadena on New Year's Day, is one of the strongest teams Oregon has had recently, and one which has passed through a successful season with only one defeat. The choice of the Lemon-Yellow team by the controlling board of the Tournament of Roses places Oregon as the champion of the coast, and gives her the right for the second time in the last three years to meet an eastern team in California.

Easterners remember the University of Pennsylvania in the 1916 season, when the Lemon-Yellow defeated the eastern team 14 to 0, and although C. A. Huntington, Oregon coach, does not claim that this year's team is as strong as that of three years ago, football men say that Oregon has a chance at least.

The team which will line up against Coach R. T. Fisher's men from Cambridge, Massachusetts, has in its membership just three men who participated in the defeat of Pennsylvania three years ago. Basil Williams '21 and Kenneth Bartlett '20, tackles, were both in the game at Pasadena, as was Hollis Huntington '20, fullback. Coach Huntington played quarterback that day. The Oregon eleven was then coached by Hugo Bezedek, now head of athletics at Pennsylvania State College, who for the last two years has also been manager of the Pittsburgh National League baseball team.

The season started auspiciously this year, as with most of the colleges throughout the country, with the return of eleven letter men. In addition there were 14 others who had had splendid training as freshmen, some of whom had had experience also on army elevens. From this latter group, eight played on the varsity during the past season.

Oregon won her first intercollegiate game of the season with the University of Idaho, 26 to 6. The next game, with the University of Washington, was one of the hardest of the year. Oregon led throughout and defeated Washington by the score of 24 to 13. The Lemon-Yellow team was defeated the next week-end by Washington State College 7 to 0 in the hardest game of the year.

The victory of the season of especial delight to Oregon was the triumph over the Oregon Agricultural College at Eugene 9 to 0, which closed the intercollegiate season until the Harvard game reopened football.

Throughout the season, W. H. Steers, '21, quarterback, Huntington '20, fullback, K. Bartlett '20, tackle, and Clifford Manerud '22, quarterback, have starred for Oregon. Manerud played during part of the last halfed in the last three contests of the year and did some brilliant work for Oregon. Steers was given the place as quarterback on nearly all the mythical star elevens chosen by sports writers on the coast. Huntington was mentioned on two and Bartlett on nearly every one.

Although the varsity next year will lose Huntington, Bartlett, Earl Leslie, Stanford Anderson, and possibly Steers, many will still be left to form the 1920 team. Manerud has two more years in college, as have Vincent Jacobberger, halfback; Prince Callison, center; Edwin Strowbridge, halfback; A. B. Harding, guard, and Martin Howard, end, all of whom made a good showing on this year's varsity and who will be back in college next year.

Others of this year's varsity who are expected back for the next season are Williams, tackle; Carl Mautz '21, guard; Capt. Everett Brandenborg '21, halfback; Keith Leslie '21, center; Francis Jacobberger '21, halfback, and T. I. Chapman '21, fullback.

There is splendid material among this year's freshman eleven, and Coach Huntington expects that there will be lively contest for positions on the varsity next season. Among this year's freshman stars who will try for the varsity next year are Frank Hill, Frank Holmes, George King, Floyd Shields, Archie Brown, Hugh Clerin, Rutherford Brown, Matthew Duffy, and Charles Robinson.

DETROIT CLUBS IN
A SCORELESS TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Rising Star Football Club and the Detroit Football Club gave a fine exhibition of soccer football in the second round of the national challenge cup competition at Detroit, Michigan, under very adverse conditions and the result was a 0-0 tie score after 120 minutes of playing.

Two Connecticut teams which qualified for the third round of play were the New Haven Football Club and the Bridgeport City Football Club. The former defeated the Swedish Athletic Club 3 to 1. This result was a surprise, the New Haven team playing brilliant football. Bridgeport City defeated the Sons of St. George in a brilliant game 4 to 2. It required two regulation halves and 30 minutes overtime to settle this contest.

The Tebo Yacht Basin Football Club qualified for the third round by defeating the Malta Athletic Club at East Newark, New Jersey, 2 to 0. The game

was hard fought, with both goals being scored in the second half of play. The summaries:

NEW HAVEN SWEDISH
Dick, ol.....or. Lundbahn
Valentine, II.....ir. W. Peterson
Doye, c.....c. Santeson
Candy, ir.....il. Johnson
Lundbahn, or.....ol. Johnson
Cooper, rb.....rb. Knebel
Eyles, chb.....chb. Faust
Smith, rb.....rb. Sundvall
Jenkins, rb.....rb. R. Johnson
Montgomery, rb.....rb. A. Peterson
McKay, g.....g. G. Ostman
Score—New Haven Football Club 3; Swedish Athletic Club 1. Goals—Doye 1, Lundbahn 1. Referee—J. E. Schofield, Bristol, Rhode Island. Linesmen—Corcoran and Senbena. Time—Two 45-minutes halves.

BRIDGEPORT ST. GEORGE
Stanley, ol.....or. Downie
Reilly, II.....ir. Wilson
Bain, c.....c. Shaw
Gallagher, ir.....il. Landy
Haupt, or.....ol. Sherlock
McKenna, rb.....rb. Spornson
Taylor, chb.....chb. Costello
Durrey, rb.....rb. O. Murdusky
Costa, rb.....rb. Kirk
W. Gallagher, rb.....rb. McDonald
2. Malta Athletic Club 0. Goals—Mitchell, Ekelson for Malta. Referee—Charles Ward, Passaic, New Jersey. Linesmen—Brierley and Costa. Time—Two 45-minutes halves.

THREE PLAYERS
TIED IN TOURNEY

Fourth Place in Pocket Billiard
Standing Is Held by Kreuter, Concannon, and Seaback

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING

Won Lost H.R. P.C.

E. R. Greenleaf 7 0 67 1.000

Benjamin Allen 6 2 81 .750

Jerome Keogh 5 2 41 .714

L. D. Kreuter 5 4 29 .555

Joseph Concannon 5 4 46 .555

Charles Seaback 5 4 68 .555

James Maturo 3 5 49 .375

J. M. Layton 3 5 53 .375

E. I. Ralph 7 22 .125

M. D. Pink 1 8 28 .111

CORNELL HAS ONLY
TWO VETERANS OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York.—After six weeks of preliminary practice, during which Coach H. B. Ortner has carefully looked over 100 candidates, the Cornell varsity basketball team is gradually taking shape. A tentative lineup was chosen for the first two preliminary games of the season, and Coach Ortner expected that by using a dozen or more men in these contests he would be able to select the five that will take the floor against Princeton in the first game of the Intercollegiate League series, which is to be played here next Friday.

Only two of the five men who represented Cornell on the court last year are available this winter.

Regardless of the position of the cue ball, whether it was "frozen" or close to the rail, the New Engander selected hard shots and pocketed them.

Following Concannon's run of 10 in the second inning, Seaback came right back with a 7 and got 12 in his next try. After that it went pretty much Seaback's way. He was leading 51 to 33 at the end of the tenth inning, 66 to 33 at the end of the fourteenth, and getting the balls rolling nicely in the eighteenth inning, made a splendid run of 34 which gave him an advantage of 104 to 38. The winner went out with an unfinished run of 11. Only one forfeit was made in the match, Seaback calling it in the twentieth inning.

This victory and Concannon's setback has caused a triple tie for fourth place. L. D. Kreuter, the New York player, also figuring in it. Each of the men involved has won five and lost four matches, with none remaining on the schedule. It is quite likely that the trio will divide the \$1200 prize money to which they are collectively entitled instead of playing off the tie. The winner of the tournament is to receive \$1500. Second place calls for a prize of \$1000.

Two matches are scheduled for today, marking the close of the tourney.

Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Missouri, and Jerome Keogh of Rochester, New York, both veterans, appear in the afternoon contest, and E. R. Greenleaf, the prospective champion, plays J. M. Layton of Columbia, Missouri, at night. The score by innings:

Charles Seaback—0 7 12 8 11—126. Forfeits—1. Net score—125. Safeties—10. High run—33.

Joseph Concannon—10 10 10 6 6—54. Forfeits—0. Net score—54. Safeties—7. High run—16.

HANDICAP SQUASH
PLANS ARE CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—On account of an entry of 90, the largest number of players ever entered in a squash tournament, the handicap and executive committee of the National Squash Association was compelled to alter all arrangements scheduled to commence on Monday. The committee decided to begin the tournament at once on the courts of the Columbia Club, and play the matches of the first round today and tomorrow so that the tournament might be finished before Christmas. The squash club courts may be used in case of an overflow. Twenty-six matches will be played in the first round, equally divided between the second and third quarters.

The low-score men selected by the committee are C. M. Bull Jr. of the Squash Club and A. J. Cordiner of Yale Club.

Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, and Jay Gould, of the Columbia Club, court tennis champion of the United States, are rated at below 9, and another low man is A. W. Riley, who is rated at lower than 6.

SOUTH TO HAVE STADIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Oglethorpe University, located in this city, will build a new athletic stadium and Greek theater combined, the ultimate cost of which is expected to be not less than \$250,000. The stadium will be constructed in several sections, new sections being added as growth of the university demands. It will be erected on the Oglethorpe campus, according to present plans, which offers an ideal situation for such a structure:

E. R. Greenleaf—12 0 3 1 4 5 0 4 3 22 0 0 1 6 0 10 5 16—127. Forfeits—2. Net score—125. Safeties—7. High run—40.

L. D. Kreuter—0 16 12 8 0 8 2 0 1 9 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 7 6—61. Forfeits—2. Net score—59. Safeties—8. High run—16.

Benjamin Allen maintained his



Alfred Felton, Australian sculler

DOMINIONS HAVE
WON BIG HONORS

Alfred Felton Among Those Who
Have Captured Championship
Athletic Titles in Past Seasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—The sculling race on the historic stretch of the River Thames between Putney and Mortlake, in which the Australian, Alfred Felton, defeated Ernest Barry for the title of champion of the world, formed yet another leaf in the laurel wreath which athletes of the dominions have been making for themselves in the United Kingdom since the exigencies of war first brought them in their thousands across the ocean five years ago. These splendidly built boys from Australasia started first in the football arena and took the Imperial Services Cup in the teeth of all the opposition that the home country and the other colonial countries could put up against them. Then at various places they have turned out some fine runners, both Australians and New Zealanders, in the few big meetings that have been held since the end of 1918, and have fielded a cricket side that was too powerful for most of the English county teams. In rowing particularly have they come to the front, for at Henley the Australians captured the King's Cup, though they were beaten later on the Seine by an English University crew. The Blythe shooting competitions provided New Zealand with a further triumph, and it is now a matter of history how Australia took the tennis world by storm at Wimbledon this summer and captured both the men's singles and doubles. Now is added another success which has brought back to Australia an honor which was lost in 1912 when Ernest Barry rowed Richard Arnest and brought off the first English world sculling success recorded in a decade.

The tentative varsity is made up of

Benjamin Allen—0 7 17 0 0 0 3 0 0

0 0 18 33 0 0 4 0 18 0 4 1 23—128.

Forfeits—3. Net score—125. Safeties—11.

James Maturo—1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 10

0 0 0 5 0 6 0 0 5 9 0 10 0 5—50. Forfeits—6.

Net score—44. Safeties—12. High run—10.

was apparently three lengths astern of the challenger, a deficit which had increased to about eight at the end of the seventh minute of the race. At Hammersmith Bridge the distance was seen to be slightly less; but from Chiswick Felton pulled ahead finely and there was 24s. difference between the oarsmen when they shot Barnes Bridge. The issue was now almost beyond doubt though Barry did not give up and sculling finely at the end, he was beaten by about six lengths.

Ernest Barry, four times sculling champion of the world, has yielded the honor to a representative of the Continent from which he first took the title, and the home country is now faced with the task of finding a successor to him. In the meantime Alfred Felton, former champion of Australia, returns to his own land champion of England and of the world and holder of the Sportsman's challenge cup which, had it been won a third time by Barry, would have become his absolute property.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

NEW YOUNG FRENCH COMPOSERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Among the musicians of the present day there are scarcely any left who doubt the musical faculties of modern France: the name and the works of César Franck, Gabriel Fauré, Paul Dukas, Henri Rabaud, Claude Debussy and Maurice Ravel, not to mention any others, enjoy a reputation that is universal. But perhaps the very glory of this French school might nevertheless lead to the idea that musical fertility has been entirely degraded by the war and that it must be regarded as the work of one single generation which has no descendant. It would be wrong to think so.

The war has most assuredly hindered musical production in France, not only because every young man was mobilized, but also because Paris was for a time rendered so unsafe as to make concerts impossible, so that the young composers were deprived of the opportunity of being heard by the general public. But in France artistic activity is so natural a function that even the most appalling events could not entirely suspend it, and it is during the war that a group of young musical personalities has formed itself, which is of sufficient interest to be discussed today.

A little studio in the Montparnasse quarter, on the left bank of the Seine, a part of Paris frequented particularly by the young American and Polish painters, is the scene of the musical manifestations of the nascent French school.

The Rise of Montparnasse

Montparnasse has, for the last 10 years, replaced Montmartre. The young artists have exchanged the right bank for the left and the rivalry, which for a little while held the chancery of the two Parisian quarters in the balance, no longer exists. Montmartre may still remain a quarter of amusement, but Montparnasse is the place of the real artistic activity of modern Paris. It would be useless to look there for the bohème; there are no bohemians at Montparnasse, or scarcely any, and although the three cafés at the junction of the Boulevard Montparnasse and the Boulevard Raspail were—and still are—the headquarters of this circle, their proceedings, though ardent enough, have nothing licentious and their correctness marks a sufficient contrast with the habits of Montmartre.

In 1915 several of these musicians had the idea of giving in that little studio in the Rue Huygens a number of concerts in aid of the young artists whom the war had placed in precarious circumstances. Well-known artists gave their services at these concerts, which were given at very modest prices to audiences of some 300 people. Very soon unpublished works were included in the programs, and the artistic comradeship which is at the root of Parisian art, so quickly spread the interest in these Saturday night concerts that they attracted hearers from the other end of the city. It soon became necessary to get there very early if one wished to make sure of being admitted, and even then more than half the audience had to stand. This rather primitive organization did not fail to give these concerts a unique character.

The group went under the name of Lyre et Palette; under its banner, and afterward at the concerts organized by Jane Bathori at the Vieux Colombier theater, likewise on the left bank of the river, these young composers introduced their works for the first time. Here are their names: Darius Milhaud, Louis Durey, Francis Poulen, Roland Manuel, Georges Auric, Arthur Honneger, and a young girl, Miss Germaine Tailleferre.

Influences Traceable

The influences that are apparent in their works come from different directions. Those of Debussy and Ravel are conspicuous, for the young composers of today, especially in France, seem to breathe the very atmosphere of these two illustrious men. But two other currents have superimposed themselves; a humorous current inspired by a composer, who passed away about 20 years ago, H. Emmanuel Chabrier, and by Erik Satie, who has, in his sets of piano pieces, introduced a style of not unattractive musical satire. To this humorous current is joined a current of rhythmical invention for the influence of which the work of Igor Stravinsky appears to be mainly responsible.

These are the general tendencies; but they are merely general. It is certain that Poulen and Auric are under the influence of Chabrier, Satie, and Stravinsky, but this influence has been colored by these young people's own particular and very difficult nature.

Darius Milhaud, in his quartets, his two violin sonatas, his Jewish songs, and more especially in his symphonic music for the *Chœphore* of Aeschylus, has proved himself a powerful and fastidious composer, a little unapproachable, perhaps, because of the abundance of his ideas. He has a taste for subjects that are at once solid and refined. He takes great interest in modern painting and literature, and the works of Cézanne, as well as those of Paul Cézanne and André Gide, have been sources of musical inspiration for him.

Quite different are Francis Poulen and Georges Auric, the nestlings of French music, for neither of them is much more than twenty. Auric is very decidedly attracted by the comic element in music, an element that with him is comical, as much rhythmically as tonally. None of his works has been published so far, but there have been several performances of songs and piano pieces by him, of a curious quality, which, however, is not without a certain attraction. Francis Pou-

len's first manifestation is a "Rhapsodie Nègre" for voice and chamber orchestra, which is very ingenious indeed. Since then he has published a little sonata for piano duet, a sonata for two clarinets and three little "Mouvements Perpétuels," which under an amusing manner of writing reveal undoubted originality and a curious simplicity.

Active Composers

This simplicity is still more conspicuous in the work—for the greater part still unpublished—of Louis Durey, the author of a string quartet, the "Scènes de Cirque" for piano and "Trois Poèmes de Pétrone" for voice and piano, the third number of which, "La Grenade," is one of the most charming pages of contemporary music.

Roland Manuel, in spite of his six years with the colors, has found leisure to write a symphonic poem, "Le Harem du Vice-Roi," and a comic opera, "Isabelle et Pantalon," as well as a number of smaller works, the only one published so far being the delicious set of Persian poems, "Farizade au souir de l'rose," which holds out great promise.

There is more impetuosity in the work of Arthur Honneger, who is of Swiss descent, but whom we must attach to the group, with which he fought its first battles. He is one of those of whom great things may be expected.

Of Miss Tailleferre the present writer has only been able to hear a string quartet; but it has been sufficient to give proof of a charming refinement which is still, in more than one place, under the influence of Ravel.

It would be too much to expect finished masterpieces of these young people, the oldest of whom is not yet thirty, but those who are interested in the music of tomorrow should note what they are doing and what they are going to do.

In the group as a whole two tendencies are clearly perceptible; a kind of reaction against the impressionism of Debussy and Ravel, the striving after the intellectual side of composition, the research after a style that forms a musical parallel to the tendencies followed in painting by Cézanne, a desire for simplicity that shows itself clearly in the "Poèmes de Pétrone" of Louis Durey, and on the other side a wish to reconcile a comic spirit with musical inspiration. As an outcome of these researches, we must expect artistic efforts which may lead to new expressions in French dramatic music. Meanwhile all these young people move and work and strive. Some among them at least will surely reach their goal, and will be worth watching carefully.

A COMPOSER FROM RUMANIA

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Without doubt Georges Enesco is one of those who cherish the beautiful with the "immense tendresse" of the poet. This is the first and last and only impression which he gives personally, and in his music. Serious and thoughtful, one feels his devotion to art from the first moment on coming into his presence. Already renowned as composer, conductor, violinist, and pianist, although a young man, almost idolized for his remarkable gifts, there is nothing of the popular virtuoso in his manner. Quiet, unassuming, grave, he stands for the highest ideals in music.

A Rumanian by birth, son of a well-to-do farmer, Enesco gave early signs of his musical talent. At some time spent in Vienna, he was taken by his father to Paris, where he became a pupil of the Paris Conservatoire in violin playing and composition. Precocious to a degree, his Opus 1 was played at the Concerts Colonne while he was yet in his teens, and from that time up to the present day his life has been a series of successes, both as a composer and as a virtuoso.

As a violinist, Enesco is an exponent of the French school. The tonal beauty, the well-rounded phrase, as handed down from generation to generation in this great school of violin playing, are his. To hear him play two such widely contrasted works as the A minor concerto by Bach and the "Symphonie Espagnole" by Lalo, is to know and feel the greatness of his musicianship as well as that of the long line of masters who founded and perpetuated this noble style of playing. In his playing of Bach are nobility and deep feeling, in that of Lalo, grace and passion, and in both complete mastery of style and means of expression.

Enesco's published compositions are comparatively few, as might be expected on knowing the fastidious taste of the man. Many of them give evidence of his nationality. In his use of melodies drawn from the folk music of his native land. Yet his use of national themes never degenerates into a mannerism, as is too often the case with Grieg. Among his compositions, three are frankly popular in character, the "Poème roumain" and the two "Rhapsodies roumaines." (We believe that there is a third "Rhapsodie roumaine" which is as yet unpublished.)

The "Poème roumain," composed and performed while the author was but a youth, gives no evidence of the composer's lack of years save in the rather commonplace program which it illustrates. It depicts scenes from Rumanian life—eveling in the country, chanting of priests, storm, cock-crow, and peasant dances ending with an apotheosis based on the Rumanian national hymn. Yet there are no other signs of youth in the composition. The orchestration is colored by recitative which is felt to be unfortunately necessary for a coherent presentation of the story. On the contrary, they have a tense and vital personality, and none knew better than Boito how to take the essentials of these two Shakespearean dramas and mold them into a living operatic form.

Verdi had always this intense feel-

picturesque character of the music, and it was from all suspicion of weakness. In the second sonata for violin and piano, the concert piece for violincello and orchestra, the variations for the pianos, the songs to poems of Clément Marot, the dixtuor for wind instruments, and the orchestral suite, we find the more serious and austere side of Enesco's musical nature. Here the composer is in a more thoughtful mood, not depending upon orchestral coloring for interest, but upon real thematic development. Yet he never becomes dry and academic. All flows naturally from the thematic source, the melodic line is never warped or tortured, nor the harmony, in spite of its originality, forced.

Enesco has troubled the critics to find for him an exact place in the

quartet in the second scene, which literally sounded like nothing but a series of short barks.

The Merits of the Performance

Of individual performances, Agnes Nichols as *Mistress Ford* was the best. She kept the bubbling humor going, and her delightful crisp gestures and rather angular poses had the archaic appearance of an old picture, giving a sharply defined character from which she never for one moment fell away. As *Mistress Page*, Gladys Ancrem was singularly without merriment. She has a fine voice, and a bad habit of always making the most of it. Edith Clegg was disappointing and failed to give much character to *Dame Quickly*. Maurice D'Oisy and Miriam Liette made a pleasant pair of lovers, and Alfred Heather's *Bardolph* was a most excellently amusing comedy study. Frederick Ramanow is always interesting, both vocally and dramatically, but one missed a little the grand air which one associates with *Falstaff*, even in his most unrestrained moments. Ford is a trying part, and these high Italian baritone roles demand a particularly vibrant quality of tone, which are missed in Percy Heming. His upper register loses in grip and scatters, but he sings the music well, and gives an interesting if rather weak picture of the jealous husband.

Engène Goossens Jr. managed the orchestra with unfailing humor and go. His strong tone was sometimes too loud, which may account to some extent for the singers attempting too big a tone in the rapid passages. The teamwork was good (what a blessing it is that one is not forced to listen to two stars and a half a dozen "doubtfuls" as one so often has to do here in England!), the ensemble before the discovery of the lovers behind the screen being dramatically and musically about the best thing in the opera. All the company put every ounce they could into that jolly final *tutu*. The *mise en scène*, though not very typical of Windsor in the first outdoor scene, was decorative, the street scene being particularly effective.

All that need be taken note of touching the libretto is the authenticity of its material. Anelli's text gives a picture, in burlesque style, of the people dwelling on the coast of Algiers, who in former times used to sow and reap the Mediterranean Sea as a harvest field; and it palpates with the romance of American no less than of Italian history. It recalls fireside talk heard sometimes in families of sea-going antecedents in New England; "The ship, my dear, put out from port and never returned. Your great-great uncle, who was mate of the vessel, was supposed, from news brought home by other mariners, to have been taken by the pirates." In the opera, three Italians, Isabella, Lindoro, and Taddeo, who have been captured by the corsairs of Mustafa, the Algerian bey, contrive and effect their escape, by inveigling his excellency into joining a so-called Society of Papataci, whose members give all their time to wanton pleasure. While Mustafa and his court are engaged in the rites of initiation, the Italians launch their boat and are gone. Interwoven with this, is a story of the ridiculous bey trying to make himself agreeable to fair Isabella, and still another story of the handsome Lindoro winning Isabella as his bride.

As to interpretation, everything was accounted for in the creditable way that was to be expected in a Metropolitan revival.

Miss Besançon, who had the contralto rôle of Isabella, the heroine, sang with rich and well-controlled voice, but of course she could not satisfy those who inalterably hold the opinion that coloratura arias are appropriate only to light sopranos. Mr. Hackett made a reasonable success as a Rossini tenor, and Mr. de Luca a distinguished success as a Rossini baritone. Mr. Didur, in the *buffo* bass rôle of Mustafa, was not altogether a match for Rossini's florid melody, but he acted his part entertainingly. The performance was enriched by a ballet scene arranged by Rosina Galli, and led by Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio. The scenery was from the studios of Willy Pogany and showed evidence of much study, on the part of the artist, in Moorish architectural forms and colors.

fully humorous passages for a single voice, or for a combination of voices, of anybody; and he can be said, too, to have found out best of anyone how to sustain merriment in the accompanying music of the orchestra. The only pity, perhaps, is that he did not bring the *Comic Muse* permanently under the discipline of tone, as Gluck did the *Tragic Muse*. For laughter in grand opera since his day has been cultivated with but uncertain zeal. In Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," it is but an echo of the laughter of "The Barber." In Wagner's "Meistersinger" it is genuine enough, but incidental. Even in the famous Verdi's "Falstaff" it seems much pre-determined and not a little labored.

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and I stand on alien ground,
Surveying awhile the heights I rolled
From into the deep.

Wagner's "Waldweben," next on the program, came as a restful interlude after so much that was unfamiliar. It received a fine performance under Mr. Coates, but the climax of the evening lay in what followed—Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase." This splendid work, so large that it lies on the border line between a symphony and a symphonic poem, expresses some of its composer's profoundest conclusions, and while all music lovers may appreciate its beauty and intensity, it must always make a special appeal to composers, for in it Scriabin's poem, and I stand on alien ground,
Surveying awhile the heights I rolled
From into the deep.

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A ROSSINI REVIVAL IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algeri," produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under the musical direction of Gennaro Papi; evening of December 5, 1919. The cast:

Isabella Gabriella Besançon
Elvina Marie Sundelius
Lindoro Katharine Horne
Lindoro Charles Hackett
Taddeo Giuseppe de Luca
Mustafa Adolfo Didur
Italy Millo Picco

NEW YORK, New York—Rossini's "The Italian Woman in Algiers," composed to the libretto of a certain Angelo Anelli, and first performed in Venice in 1813, is to be thought of, in its Metropolitan revival, as a lesson in musical history, given by the director of the opera house, Mr. Gatti, to subscribers and others whose interest in the doings of the institution is serious.

It chiefly claims attention because it marks the beginning of a change of fashion which Rossini brought into dramatic song, and because it represents a step in his progress toward his masterpiece, "The Barber of Seville." It may be likened to one of those articles of furniture, bought at the antique shop, which have value from being among the earliest, rather than the best, specimens of their period. Speaking ancestrally, it goes back on the musical side to the Neapolitan opera buffa, of which Paisiello's "La Serva Padrona" is a surviving example; and on the dramatic side to the Venetian comedy of which Goldoni's plays are typical. Wherefore, it has a native grace and humor which all persons fond of Italian culture must enjoy. Again, regarded in a more broadly evolutionary light, it is a link in the development of a naturalistic style in opera; and while it may seem today primitive as to technique and stilted as to expression, it could well have seemed to people who heard it a century ago a triumph of realism in singing dialogue.

Let the explanation suffice, then, that the metropolitan director has set before the public a document to study, the music whereof, after all these years, retains a reasonable freshness, and the dramatic material whereof possesses at least a reminiscent charm.

The most vital thing, doubtless, to be considered about the composer, is his skill in the use of the comic element. Does Rossini, judged by "The Italian Woman in Algiers," stand the test of time as a musical wit? One can say with assurance upon this point, that in the concerted number known as the Papataci trio, he has left to posterity something which is sheer, fantastic ingenuity of sound is among the permanently amusing things for a group of grand opera voices; something, indeed, which challenges an audience to gaiety as does a passage in a Beethoven scherzo, or for example, the fugal argument of the strings in the fifth symphony. One can say that he wrote here pages which take listeners into the smiling mood wholly upon the appeal of the notes, depending not a whit upon either the words or the action. But with the trio, the high fun of the score of the little opera begins and ends. Elsewhere the comic element exists more in the antics of the performers, or in the repartee of the dialogue, as in the appeal of the music.

This new concerto is too big a work to analyze or appraise quickly. The most that can be done after a single hearing is to record the salient impressions received. Prominent among these is the one that Elgar's conception of concerto form is totally different to that of the majority of composers. With him a concerto is not a public oration, nor a pyrotechnic display, but a psychological poem. It was so in his violin concerto; it is so in this. He feels the solo instrument to be as much a person as Browning felt his characters to be real in the "Dramatic Romances and Lyrics," and exactly as the characters speak for themselves—unfolding their ideas through the poems—so does the concerto deal with a subjective drama, the solo instrument expressing a sensitive, intimate train of thoughts in the language of music. This necessitates a wholly different attitude in soloist, orchestra, and audience from

that usually taken toward a concerto, and while Mr. Salmon understood and acted upon it perfectly, one had a sense that the London Symphony Orchestra only partially apprehended their rôle in this work, fine as they are and well though they played.

The concerto had been contemplated by Elgar for some time before he wrote it in the summer of this year, and he bestowed special care upon the balance of tone between the cello and orchestra. He has solved the problem with singular success. The solo instrument is never entangled nor swamped by the accompaniment, and there is a lucid quality in the orchestration which removes all justification for a coarse or showy tone on the part of the cellist.

The Scheme of the Work

The work is in four rather short movements, well contrasted, and it opens with an introduction (recitativo), which leads to the first movement proper.

This in turn is joined to the scherzo by a bridge-passage of unusual interest and beauty, music that compels one to follow it with close and expectant attention wherever it may lead. But on arrival at the scherzo, interest flags, for the scherzo itself is the least satisfactory movement of the four. Though it is sparkling and graceful, it approximates to the type of a "Moto Perpetuo." However, the lyrical adagio which follows is pure "Elgar," and the finale (allegro non troppo) is the best and most strongly designed movement in

THE HOME FORUM

A Song for Peace

The years may lay hand on fair heaven;
May place and displace the red stars;
May stain them, as blood stains are
driven
At sunset in beautiful bars; . . .

But the precepts of Christ are beyond
them; . . .

The truths by the Nazarene taught,
With the tramp of the ages upon them,
They endure as though ages were
naught; . . .

Go forth to the fields as one sowing,
Sing songs and be glad as you go,
There are seeds that take root without
showing,

And bear their fruit whether or no.
—Joaquin Miller.

A Turgenev Picture of
Russian Radicals

This picture of the Russian radicals
who frequented Baden-Baden around
1860, is from Ivan Turgenev's novel,
"Smoke," translated from the Russian
by Constance Garnett:

"Come, enough, enough, Matrona
Semyonovna," said Bambaev, inter-
rupting her, "let us give up this tittle-
tattle, and take a lofier flight. I am
not new to the work, you know.

Have you read 'Mlle. de la Quintine'?

That's something charming now! And
quite in accord with your principles
at the same time!"

"I never read novels now," was
Madame Suhantchikov's dry and sharp
reply.

"Why?"

"Because I have not the time now;
I have no thoughts now but for one
thing, sewing machines."

"What machines?" inquired Lit-
vinov.

"Sewing, sewing; all women ought
to provide themselves with sewing
machines, and form societies; in that
way they will all be enabled to earn
their living, and will become inde-
pendent at once. In no other way
can they ever be emancipated. That
is an important, most important, social
question. I had such an argument
about it with Boleslav Stadnitsky.
Boleslav Stadnitsky is a marvelous
nature, but he looks at these things
in an awfully frivolous spirit. He
does nothing but laugh. Idiot!"

"All will in their due time be called
to account, from all it will be ex-
acted," pronounced Gubaryov deli-
cately, in a tone half professorial, half
profane.

"Yes, yes," repeated Bambaev, "it
will be exacted, precisely so, it will
be exacted. But, Stepan Nikolaitch,"
he added, dropping his voice, "how
goes the great work?"

"I am collecting materials," replied
Gubaryov, knitting his brows; and,
turning to Litvinov, whose head had
begun to swim from the medley of
unfamiliar names, and the frenzy of

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backbiting, he asked him what subjects
he was interested in.

Litvinov satisfied his curiosity.
"Ah! to be sure, the natural sci-
ences. That is useful, as training; as
training, not as an end in itself. The
end at present should be . . . mm . . .
different. Allow me to ask what views
you hold?"

"What views?"

"Yes, that is, more accurately speak-
ing, what are your political views?"

Litvinov smiled.

"Strictly speaking, I have no politi-
cal views."

The broad-shouldered man sitting in
the corner raised his head quickly at
these words and looked attentively at
Litvinov.

"How is that?" observed Gubaryov,
with peculiar gentleness. "Have you
not yet reflected on the subject, or have
you grown weary of it?"

"How shall I say? It seems to me
that for us Russians, it is too early yet
to have political views or to imagine
that we have them. Observe that I
attribute to the word 'political' the
meaning which belongs to it by right,
and that—"

"Ah! he belongs to the undeveloped,"
Gubaryov interrupted him, with the
same gentleness, and going up to
Voroshilov, he asked him: "Had he
read the pamphlet he had given him?"

Voroshilov, to Litvinov's astonish-
ment, had not uttered a word ever
since his entrance, but had only
knitted his brows and rolled his eyes
(as a rule he was either speechifying
or else perfectly dumb). He now ex-
panded his chest in soldierly fashion,
and with a tap of his heels, nodded
assent.

"Well, and how was it? Did you
like it?"

"As regards the fundamental prin-
ciples, I liked it; but I did not agree
with the inferences."

"Mmm . . . Andrei Ivanitch praised
that pamphlet, however. You must ex-
plain your doubts to me later."

"You desire it in writing?"

Gubaryov was obviously surprised;
he had not expected this; however,
after a moment's thought, he replied:
"Yes, in writing. By the way, I will
ask you to explain to me your views
also . . . in regard to . . . in regard to
associations."

"Associations on Lassalle's system,
do you desire, or on the system of
Schulze-Delitzsch?"

"Mmm . . . on both. For us Russians,
you understand, the financial aspect of
the matter is specially important. Yes,
and the artel . . . as the germ. . . All
that, one must take note of. One must
go deeply into it. And the question,
too, of the land to be apportioned to
the peasants. . . ."

"And you, Stepan Nikolaitch, what is
your view as to the number of acres
suitable?" inquired Voroshilov, with
reverential delicacy in his voice.

"Mmm . . . and the commune?" articu-
lated Gubaryov, deep in thought, and
biting a tuft of his beard he stared at
the table leg. "The commune! . . . Do
you understand? That is a grand word!

Then what is the significance of these
confusions? These . . . these govern-
ment measures against Sunday-schools,
reading-rooms, journals? And the re-
fusal of the peasants to sign the charters
regulating their position in the
future? And finally, what of what is
happening in Poland? Don't you see
that . . . mmm . . . that we . . . we have
to unite with the people . . . find out . . .
their views?" . . .

Fresh guests began to arrive,
toward the end of the evening, a
good many people were assembled.

There arrived, too, a certain
Pishtchakin, an ideal mediator, one of
those men of precisely whom, perhaps,
Russia stands in need—man, that is,
narrow, of little information, and no
great gifts, but conscientious, patient,
and honest; the peasants of his dis-
trict almost worshipped him, and he
regarded himself very respectfully as
a creature genuinely deserving of
esteem. A few officers, too, were there,
escorted by a brief furlough to Europe,
and rejoicing—though of course warily
and ever mindful of their colonel in
the background of their brains—in the
opportunity of dallying a little with
intellectual—ever rather dangerous
people; two lanky students from Hei-
delberg came hurrying in, one looked
about him very contemptuously, the
other giggled spasmodically. . . . In
short, there were a number of people,
Remarkable—really remarkable—was
the respect with which all these people
treated Gubaryov as a preceptor or
chief; they laid their ideas before him,
and submitted them to his judgment;
and he replied by muttering, plucking
at his beard, averting his eyes, or by
some disconnected, meaningless words,
which were at once seized upon as
the utterances of the prettiest wisdom.
Gubaryov himself seized interposed
in the discussions; but the others
strained their lungs to the utmost to
make up for it. It happened more than
once that three or four were shouting
for ten minutes together, and all were
content and understood. The conver-
sation lasted till after midnight, and
was, as usual, distinguished by the
number and variety of the subjects
discussed. Mme. Suhantchikov talked
about Garibaldi, about a certain Karl
Ivanovitch, who had been flogged by
the serfs of his own household, about
Napoleon III, about women's work. . . .

There was an outburst all of a sud-
den from Voroshilov; in a single
breath, almost choking himself, he
mentioned Draper, Virchow, Sh-
leimann, Bichat, Helmholz, Star, St.
Raymond, Johann Müller, the physi-
ologist, and Johann Müller, the his-
torian—obviously confounding them

—Taine, Renan, Shtchapov, and then
Thomas Nash, Peele, Greene. . . .

"What sort of queer fish may they
be?" Bambaev muttered bewildered,
Shakespeare's predecessors having
the same relation to him as the ranges
of the Alps to Mont Blanc. Voroshilov
replied cuttingly, and he too touched
on the future of Russia. Bambaev
also spoke of the future of Russia,
and even depicted it in glowing
colors; but he was thrown into special
raptures over the thought of Russian
music, in which he saw something.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the Boston Public Library lions

In Abraham's Bosom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FORTUNATELY for mankind, heaven
is not a place but a state of
Mind. Consequently a man stands
consciously at the gate of heaven the
moment he realizes this, and his future
progress is dependent solely on his
own readiness to lay aside the flesh
and to follow closely in the footsteps
of the Christ. Jesus made this per-
fectly clear in his reference to Abra-
ham's bosom.

Dives and Lazarus had enjoyed, in
this world, the one delights, the
other the agonies of matter. Each
awoke out of the sleep which is called
death to find himself alive on another
mental plane of existence. But the
experience of each on the former plane
had opened a great gulf between them.
The life of the rich man had been
spent in mentally accumulating such
evidence of the pleasures of matter
that matter had become to him the
very reality of substance, from the
hell or inharmony of which he now
prayed in vain to be delivered. The
beggar, on the other hand, had through
his sufferings on the probationary
plane lost any lust after matter. His
sires and rags had been as real to him
as the rich man's sumptuous fare and
fine linen had been to him. But the
misery of his surroundings had ex-
posed the horrible truth about matter
to him, and weaned him finally from
its lechery. As a consequence, he
found himself, in Jesus' figure
of speech, in Abraham's bosom, in other
words, in that mental condition which
placed him by the side of Abraham, the
friend of God; Abraham who had re-
nounced the idolatries and passions of
the land between the great rivers in
order to be obedient to Truth, as he
understood it; Abraham who had re-
joiced to see the Christ, and who had
seen it, and been glad. Here, then, for
the beggar also, was the vision of the
Christ, and he too, in seeing it, was
glad.

What did the beggar's sufferings
amount to now, what did the rich
man's luxuries advantage him? Each
was enjoying the effect of his own
thinking, with the result that one
was experiencing a condition of men-
tal inharmony known as hell, and the
other condition of mental harmony
portrayed as Abraham's bosom. At
the same time Jesus did not say that a
rich man could not find spiritual har-
mony; but he did say, not alone then,
but repeatedly, in all the gorgeous
imagery of the East, that it was easier
for a camel to pass through the
needle's eye than for such a one to
divorce his mind from matter.

For some reason this is the only
parable in which Jesus gave a name
to any one of the characters; and
though a certain tradition exists to the
effect that, for this very reason, the
story is historical, and that the name
of the rich man was Nineus, the tradi-
tion is not a strong one. As for Lazarus,
the name is a colloquial ab-
breviation of Eleazar, and means "God
has helped"; and Truth certainly did
help the beggar in a marvelous way,
when it lifted him from the gutter and
all its miseries to place him in har-
mony in the bosom of Abraham. What,
however, Truth did for Lazarus it will
do for any other human being who will
deny himself, utterly, and walk in the
footsteps of the Christ. "Deny the
existence of matter," Mrs. Eddy writes,
on page 368 of *Science and Health*,
"and you can destroy the belief in
material conditions." To enter the
mental realm of harmony you must do
this, but once you have succeeded in
doing it, so that to some extent the
men about you are as Dives or Lazarus,
the sower or the man who fell
amongst thieves, mental definitions,
that is to say, rather than flesh and
blood, the fear of men will begin to
pass out of your life, and as the fear
of men goes, you may begin to see man
as he really is.

Heaven can never really be entered
by anyone with a picture of striving,
vibrant humanity in his mind. To
treasure such a picture is to cling to
inharmony instead of harmony, and to
make the Christ healing an impossibility
to yourself. Whoever holds to it will be rich as Dives was rich, in-
stead of poor as Lazarus was poor.
"Jesus," Mrs. Eddy writes, on pages
476 and 477 of *Science and Health*,
"held in Science the perfect man,
who appeared to him where sinning
mortal man appears to mortals. In
this perfect man the Saviour saw
God's own likeness, and this correct
view of man healed the sick. Thus
Jesus taught that the kingdom of
God is intact, universal, and that man
is pure and holy." For did not Jesus
himself say, The Kingdom of God is
within you?

Heaven, then, is a mental state, and
no man can enter it while seeing his
neighbors as sick and sinning human-
ity, that is, whilst making a reality of
matter, for it was this belief in the
reality of matter which sunk Dives
into hell in torment. But this very
fact of the unreality of matter pre-
vents men's evil thoughts from taking
effect when met by a realization of the
nothingness of matter. Thus it is that
the judging of unrighteous judgment
need only be harmful to the judge,
since the judge is the only person nec-
essarily excluded from heaven by the
action. As for the person judged, if
that person is really denying the
reality of matter and the power of evil,
then his conversation is in heaven; he
has become, as Paul says, a citizen of
the republic of heaven, and the efforts
of evil, no matter how deliberately con-
ceived, shall not come nigh him.

It is this realization of safety, which
comes with the consciousness of hav-
ing found Abraham's bosom, of being

to an extent, no matter how slight, the
friend of Principle, that indicates to a
man his entrance into heaven. And
with it comes the understanding of the
one and only way to remain there, and
the assurance of the fact that nothing
but your own failure can ever cast you
back into hell.

A Letter From Dickens

In a recent number of *The Dickensian*
there is given a letter from Charles Dickens
to his son Henry with regard to the New Testament,
a part of which is:

"But I most strongly and affection-
ately impress upon you the priceless
value of the New Testament, and the
study of that book is the one un-
tiring guide in life. Deeply respecting
it, and bowing down before the
character of our Saviour, as separated
from the vain constructions and in-
ventions of men, you cannot go very
wrong, and will always preserve at
heart a true spirit of veneration and
humility. . . . These things have stood
by me all through my life, and re-
member that I tried to render the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Rights of Labor

IF THERE is any nobler aim in human existence than work it has yet to be discovered. All really great men have been great workers, whilst idleness has been the aim of the traffickers in sensuality. The reason is very simple. The sensualist lives in his fancies; he is drunk with the opium of his imagination, and dreams as he sleeps by the lotus leaves of anticipation. Put him down before the mouth of the blast furnace or where the great trees are crashing in the forest clearing, and he either falls to the ground or is roused into a sense of manhood. Your ironworker or your lumberjack may be of the earth earthy, but it is the earthiness of the viking or the conquistador rather than that of the Della Cruscan and the degenerate.

Nor, though every sin of repetition be incurred in the declaration, is the worker he alone who hammers on an anvil or pulls the lever of a locomotive, who works that is to say with his hands rather than with his brain. The face of the globe is seared with iron rails today because Stephenson built the Rocket in his head. The factory chimney shoulders its way over millions and millions of roofs not because James Hargreaves was a spinner of yarn, but because he was able to grasp the significance of an overturned spindle spinning on his cottage floor. Now, since even the hand cannot guide the machine without the action of mind, it is obvious that the greatest worker must of necessity be the deepest thinker. Gauged in this way, and it is the only way to gauge the situation, the Master-workman stands out as Jesus of Nazareth, the man who said, "I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work." But he also said, "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Work, then, is the great disciplinarian, as it is the great desideratum, of the race; and this is equally so, whether the work be manual or mental. The would-be worker should no more exist than the idler. He finds himself on the planet, without his own volition, and he has a right not to charity but to work, and his work is worthy not of a pittance but of a comfortable living. It is the business of government to bring about such a condition of affairs; and, in no circumstances, can the surrounding difficulties be advanced as a valid excuse for failure. It is the readiness of the world to accept failure with all its attendant excuses which constitutes the sine of failure. The disconcerting factor in the existing conditions is not, however, so much the failure of government to make the idle work, as the tendency of Labor to reduce the efforts of labor, and this at a moment when the whole world is crying aloud for increased productivity.

Labor, looking back over long centuries of remorseless toil, divorced from all the pleasant amenities of life and work, is not unnaturally, unduly sensitive on this point. But this, again, is not the real crux of the position. The crux is that the iron of this remorseless toil has sunk so deep into the mentality of Labor, whether in the person of the shipwright or the clerk, as to have caused him to come to look upon idleness as the very joy of riches, and to regard the reduction of his hours of labor to the vanishing point as an ideal corollary to a corresponding increase of pay. From the serfdom of labor to the lotus-pool of idleness is, however, only from the pot into the fire. It is the contrast, not infrequently, between Dives and Lazarus, and the former ended in hell in torment. True work is the expression of a man's realization of mental activity, which is as far from the grinding toil exacted by the taskmaster as from the stupefaction of a self-indulgent idleness. Therefore, it is the business of Labor, today, not to escape from labor, but to make labor the joy of the laborer.

In order to be this its hours must be full, without being burdensome or excessive, and its recompense must be sufficient for all its just requirements. The laborer, that is to say, must cease entirely to be a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water, and must be afforded those opportunities for cultivation and recreation which have hitherto been entirely beyond his orbit. This is partially a question of hours, but, it is even more a question of pay, though, of course, the two combine to produce the same economic problem. At present, the economic system throughout the world is conceived very largely on the ideal of the famous Rob Roy maxim, that he shall take who can, and he shall keep who can. Such an ideal is, it need not be said, frankly immoral and frankly one of war. And so it comes about that the world, in this question of Capital and Labor, is ranged in two opposite camps with the interests of the General Public piled, as it were, between them as the treasure to be striven for.

That, however, is another question, and an even greater one. The immediate question is the legitimate rights and aspirations of Labor, and it must be apparent to anyone, who will take the trouble to think at all, that the economic peace of the world depends on the answer to be returned. Various countries will attempt the answer in various ways. Russia is attempting it by means of the soviets; and the United Kingdom through the instrumentality of the Labor Party in Parliament. For the moment the United States hesitates between a purely industrial trades-union policy and the organization of a Congressional Labor Party. In the end, every country must choose the means best suited to its particular national idiosyncrasies, the law of the survival of the fittest will be obeyed, but it is desirable, if not imperative, that it should discover these, and set them in motion with the least possible delay. In countries such as Russia and Hungary, where the democratic machinery can scarcely be said to have been kept properly oiled, trouble was, perhaps, inevitable. But in countries like the United

Kingdom and the United States, which are governed for and by the people, there is no excuse at all for any form of sabotage. The will of the people must ultimately prevail, and what the people wills must be what the people mentally is.

Sabotage is, of course, a very general term, but it means loosely a violent and illegal method of effecting a change. It is something less than revolutionary and less than unconstitutional. It is a sort of unlawful combination plus violence. Eastern Europe is in the throes of revolution pure and simple. Central Europe has for months past lived on the quivering surface of a revolutionary volcano. It is the object of western Europe and the Americas to find a means by which progress can be at once normal and peaceful. This can be and will be achieved, in the individual case, in an exact proportion to the nation's adherence to the Golden Rule, and this adherence will be found to be, again, in every case, in the ratio of the nation's understanding of Principle.

The Flight to Australia

WHEN the news first began to reach the outside world, in the early hours of a Sunday morning last June, that two aviators who had started from Newfoundland on the day before to fly across the Atlantic to Ireland had achieved their purpose, the world, all unconsciously, placed the aeroplane in the honored category of the things that might be taken for granted. For some reason or another, the Atlantic had been the test. The most wonderful overland flights were being made in all directions. Tremendous distances were being covered, and tremendous altitudes attained. Nevertheless, the Atlantic remained "the thing," just as the Strait of Dover had been the thing, almost exactly ten years before. With the Atlantic bridged, both by aeroplane and airship, the world said, in effect, to the aviator, "Now, go ahead, and do what you like."

And so the aviator has gone ahead, and the earth's surface is being explored anew in all directions. Immortal lands which, through all the centuries, have remained untouched by the changes of the West are suddenly requisitioned as a new highway, and people whose mode of journeying has been the ass or the camel of their fathers from all generations, may be suddenly called upon to assist a modern aviator on his way.

This, at any rate, was the recent experience of the people of the countryside round about Surabaya, in Java, when Captain Ross Smith, on his way from England to Australia, suddenly landed in their midst, when nearing the last lap of the long journey. Three days later, he reached Port Darwin. It was a wonderful achievement. At Port Darwin a good 12,000 miles and more lay behind him, the "silver streak" of the Strait of Dover, such a little thing nowadays; the plains of France; the sea, and then Malta; the sea again, and then Egypt; the wilderness of Sinai; the deserts of Arabia. He had flown over the Persian Gulf, between the sky and the sea and the "very parched land" to within hail of the Hindu Kush at Karachi. From Karachi to Delhi, from Delhi to Calcutta, across the great plain of Bengal; and then came the grand sweep south, over the wonderful chain of lands to the southern seas, Rangoon, Singapore, Java, the Dutch flying school at Bandong, and so to the last lap of the long journey, over volcanic islands and uncharted seas to the nearest point on the northern Australian coast at Port Darwin.

The story of the great flight still remains to be told, and in due time all the world will hear about it, but, meanwhile, the fact of its achievement seems story enough.

Another Appeal for American Aid

THE further demoralized condition of foreign exchange again draws attention to the urgent necessity for supplying Europe with loans or credits. It is to be hoped that those who are able to furnish these credits will not awoke to the critical situation only when it is too late to render the needed assistance. It is almost beyond belief that sterling exchange in the New York market has shown a depreciation of more than 24 per cent, that francs are off 56 per cent, and lire nearly 61 per cent from normal. It is also almost unbelievable that the German mark, normally valued at 23.8 cents in United States money, should now be worth about 2 cents, and that the Austrian krone should decline from its normal value of about 20 cents to little more than half a cent. While the average layman probably does not give himself much concern as to foreign exchange, these figures should make plain to anyone the fact that a financial crisis is now pending in Europe. Also it should need no argument to convince anyone that financial help is needed at once to save Europe from bankruptcy.

It is to the United States that European nations are looking for help in the present emergency. This is to be expected, for the reason that the United States is the only nation that can render the needed assistance. Sir George Paish, the eminent British economist, and one of the most responsible financial authorities in the world, in an urgent appeal for American commercial and financial help, is quoted as saying: "It is becoming clearly evident that unless the entire problem is soon dealt with in all its aspects a complete breakdown of credit, of exchange, of commerce, and of trade must occur in the not distant future. The claims of humanity demand that America in one way or another, by banking credit, by private loans, or government loans, should supply Europe with the food and material she needs in this great emergency." It may be said that the necessities of Europe have been mildly recognized and passively discussed by government and financial authorities in the United States for some time, but nothing has been done to render the needed assistance.

The economic recuperation of Europe is essential if American prosperity is to continue. It would be regrettable if the United States were to respond to Europe's appeal only after Americans were convinced that their own commercial and financial safety depended on such response. The various nations are, however, closely allied socially and economically, and if one part of the

world is thrown into warfare or industrial disaster, the rest of the world is certain to feel the results. The time to give the needed help is now. A great revival of world trade is assured when Europe once regains her economic poise.

Enforcing a Theory

OF COURSE, physicians of all schools will readily admit that any form of vaccination is based on a mere hypothesis. Briefly stated, this hypothesis is that against any poison the human system sets up a certain antitoxin. Then the supposition is that this resistance may be artificially increased by the introduction into the system of some vaccine or serum. Unfortunately for the whole theory, however, no physician will pretend that he knows in the slightest what resistance is. Though he may talk a good deal about it, he has never discovered its essential nature, any more than he has discovered what goes on in sleep or in the transmutation of nourishment into tissue. Resistance, being life itself, is a mystery to anyone investigating on a physical basis.

In the light of these few simple statements, is it not surprising that any one group or class should try to force the application of its particular hypothesis upon any other body of people whatsoever? Let anyone who believes in inoculation ask himself sincerely why he wishes to make it compulsory for all. Certainly it cannot be for a protection to himself and those others who heartily believe in the theory. For, according to the very theory, one who is inoculated is thoroughly protected from those who are not. If he bases his desire for compulsory vaccination on what he considers an ardent interest in the welfare of humanity generally, he nevertheless must candidly admit that all his hypothesis may turn out to have been no more beneficial to humanity than the theriaca of the Middle Ages or the bleeding of more recent times. Whether he has admitted it, even to himself, or not, the physician is easily influenced toward the desire for domination. Has it not been a large part of his business to lay down the law for his patients? Thus his ardor for compulsory serum treatment of one kind or another certainly needs to take into account the real and reasonable wishes of the general public with whom he is dealing.

Now the fact is that even from the best medical point of view vaccination is not effective. The British medical journals were reporting, not so long ago, the curious instance of ninety-five cases of typhoid fever in one company of American soldiers, all of whom had been inoculated against this very disease. It used to be thought that one vaccination against smallpox was a preventive for a considerable period. Constantly, however, the period of supposed immunity has been shortened, until before long it is bound to vanish altogether. One traveling about the world, say from Australia to America, encounters numerous strangely conflicting practices on the part of the medical men themselves in the application of the whole theory of antitoxins. Among people who are dealing in suppositions, nothing else could be expected. If a man were to be vaccinated from top to toe for every known or unknown disease, he would even then need a serum against serums in order to satisfy himself, as well as all the varying physicians, that he really was immune. Without questioning the effectiveness of the whole hypothesis upon which the administering of serums is based, all too many educators, social workers, legislators, and employers have rushed ahead towards compulsory medicine without seeing just where they were going.

There is no reason whatever for stirring up a fear of vaccination. The man who really understands the whole movement toward state medicine is more amused than afraid. Nevertheless, with all courtesy to the medical world, he is determined to stand for the freedom that he knows is his. He realizes that sooner or later all the world, including the doctors themselves, will have to wake up. He sees even today from every quarter, from Canada, from South Carolina, from England, from New Jersey, and so on endlessly, many indications that the awakening is going on. Every attempt to enforce vaccination ruthlessly in these various places can succeed only in showing the many that they are entitled to choose for themselves. The public is bound to decide that mere theory cannot be permanently enforced. If necessary, even what has been accepted as a law can be changed.

The Missouri River's Centenary

THE year just drawing to a close is the one hundredth that has passed since the first steamboats, crude and somewhat cumbersome affairs, essayed to navigate the Missouri River. The centennial was appropriately observed in Kansas City, Missouri, the celebration having been arranged by the Missouri Valley Historical Society. In the midst of the ceremonies, and as though to emphasize the contrast between the three-mile-an-hour speed of the pioneer craft and the ability to travel somewhat more rapidly today, a government hydroplane wended its easy flight up the Missouri and over the city, traveling at a speed of 120 miles an hour. One may well wonder if the advent of the aeroplane, and the era of a new progress which its arrival at the mouth of the Kaw River may presage, will, a hundred years hence, be regarded as being as important, as epochal, as those who have watched the development of the great Missouri Valley now regard the first coming of the steamboats.

It is interesting to note that the record of events dealing with the arrival and passing of the steamboat flotilla in 1819 reveals the fact that the boats did not even stop at what is now the site of Kansas City, simply, perhaps, because there was nothing more distinctive or important about the place than that it was the spot where the sluggish Kaw emptied into the turbid Missouri. The valley of the Kaw meant little or nothing to the pioneer river men, and so they pushed on up the Yellowstone, to establish trading posts and forts, and to overawe, if possible, the members of the tribes of American Indians, then somewhat disturbed because of the increasing tendency of the white man to invade their territory. The history of the development of the great empire west of the Missouri River, still being written, is too familiar, to most Americans at least, to require more

than a mere reference. The steamboats followed almost in the wake of Lewis and Clark and their intrepid band of pathfinders, the first really to penetrate into the untraveled and unappraised territory ceded by France through the Louisiana Purchase. Lewis and Clark plunged almost into the wilderness after leaving St. Louis. The arrival of the steamboats at the mouth of the Kaw marked that spot as the newer outpost.

Between Kansas City, the starting point of the wagon trains which carried the rich freight across the plains and desert, and Santa Fé, New Mexico, the southwestern terminus, there are still many spots which are not greatly changed since the days of the caravans. Even from the windows of a Pullman car one may see many sights reminiscent of a period supposed to have been long past. The civilization is newer, but its setting seems little altered. The Indians, for the most part, have appeared regardless of the invading steam railway and the trolley, the successors of the steamboats and the ox-drawn freighters. Even the "honi" of the touring automobile and motor truck has failed to bring a look of surprise to their faces. Schools have reclaimed some of the younger members of the unreconstructed tribes, and irrigation projects, fostered by the government, have caused some of them to become farmers. But the weavers of gaudy blankets, the sellers of beads and curios, and the dreamers of days when the buffalo roamed the plains, long before the coming of the white man, remain. Will the never invasion, the advent of the aeroplane, which disturbed the reminiscences of the Kansas City celebrators, complete the conquest of the great region bordering the Santa Fé Trail? What will be the history of that empire, written a hundred years hence?

Notes and Comments

NATURAL as it may be for the State of Virginia to be filled with pride concerning Lady Astor's election to the House of Commons, and to bask in her reflected glory, it is not to be forgotten that were she in her native State Lady Astor would not be even permitted to vote.

COMMENTING in a New York paper, on the selection of books for children, Kate Douglas Wiggin expresses a serious disapproval of "determinedly childish books written down to the child's level by people who could not write up to it if they tried"; and, no doubt, many children in years and adults who have retained a goodly something of their childhood point of view will agree with her. But the thought suggested goes far afield into all kinds of writing; the assumption of any "level" to which the author must make a determined effort to "write down" is destructive, and it would probably be difficult to discover any book, for children or grownups either, that has made a worthy success under that handicap.

THE recent Lord Mayor's Show in London provided a variation from the military processions of the past few years. Instead of the trappings of war were seen the habiliments of personified peace; instead of tanks and siege guns came the Pageant of the League of Nations. The weather was not all that could be desired. But ladies rode this year on horseback, and the gorgeous dresses worn by representatives of the nations comprising the League were much appreciated by the crowds lining the London streets. A procession, with its direct appeal, can often accomplish what other forms of publicity are slow to achieve. The light of the League now shines in civic pomp and high debate.

IN THE complexity of modern life there occurs sometimes an ironic oversight, as seems to be the case in Massachusetts, where plans for a statue to Massasoit, the friendly Indian chief to whose kindness and tangible help the early settlers owed much during their first years at Plymouth, coincide with an appeal from the Indian Industries League for money to meet the necessities of the hard-working and self-respecting Indian woman who is Massasoit's only remaining descendant. Winter comes coldly on for this last representative of Massasoit, as it came three centuries ago for the Pilgrims; and it is a remarkable thing that the descendants of the Pilgrim colony should now have an opportunity to return, in a degree, the kindness of Massasoit, in making her winter more comfortable. The thought will doubtless come to many New Englanders that taking care of this last descendant is more important than erecting a monument in Massasoit's honor.

KING ALFONSO, during his visit to London, was informed by his barber at the Ritz, a Spaniard, of the existence of a club, to all intents and purposes Spanish, and organized on somewhat original lines. This democratic club, which admits all ranks of society, was visited very soon after by the King, who put in an application for membership. Mr. Sancha is the organizer of the club, which forms a veritable Little Spain in the heart of London. It will be more than ever Spain very soon, for new premises have been taken, which will be decorated by Mr. Sancha and furnished by Spanish firms.

TO THE great majority of people the world over it is probably a matter of indifference whether one man can hop, skip, and jump farther than another, but to a good-sized minority the omission of this event from the next Olympiad was a matter of grave regret, and its restoration is equally matter for satisfaction. Sweden, perhaps, feels the satisfaction more generally than any other nation, for the conviction is abroad in that country that a Swede will be able to hop, skip, and jump with more longitudinal agility than any competitor. And similar relief is found in the restoration of the Herculean event known as "throwing the hammer," for, although the prediction is plausible that a representative of the United States will throw the hammer farther than anybody else, there is a hopeful rumor in Sweden that Mr. C. Lindh has added to the art new preliminary gyrations that will send his Swedish hammer a greater distance than that of any non-Swede. Other nations, apparently, concede to America and Sweden this peaceful rivalry of the thrown hammer and the agile hop, skip, and jump.